The Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at [illegible]

A terrific snow storm was prevailing all through the East yesterday, blocking up railroads and interrupting travel generally.

The inventory of the estate of Elias Howe, Jr., filed in the Probate Court at Fairfield, Conn., amounts to about $[illegible].

The New York *Express* says that fifty thousand men are out of employment in that city, and that three thousand girls are looking for "places" and can find none.

Bishop Potter has quashed the indictment against Rev. Stephen Tyng, on the ground that the offence of preaching the gospel was out of his jurisdiction.

A Southern paper reports a most extraordinary yield of corn—two hundred bushels and twelve quarts from a single acre. This bountiful crop was grown in Richwood District, South Carolina.

A young printer named William Ritter, was shot, and it is supposed fatally wounded, in the bar-room of the St. Cloud Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday evening, by a drunken barkeeper named William Hardin. There was no reason for the deed, except the drunkenness of the latter.

A New York paper makes a startling and sad statement—an exhibit, mainly of the fact that there is, at this moment, not less than fifty thousand men out of employment in that city, with complete stagnation among all the trades, and poverty and general destitution among the laboring classes.

The Denver *News* prints a story about Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President, which is totally destitute of truth in every particular. Mr. Lincoln was never in Cheyenne in his life, but is and has been for the past three months, continually in Chicago, attending to the interests of his clients.

A Vienna letter states that the manufacture of breech-loading guns is being carried forward in Austria with great activity. The State arsenals produce about 800 per day, and officers from all the regiments are arriving in the capital to learn the use of the new arm, in order to serve as instructors to the whole army.

The monotony of Thanksgiving day at Provincetown, Mass., was broken by the cry, "There she blows—a right whale!" At once eight or ten whaleboats were manned and started in pursuit of the monster. Leviathan had no thought of being harpooned, and so "pealed her jib," and left her pursuers far behind.

The Davenport (Iowa) Literary Society is "out" some hundreds of dollars by Senator Sumner's non-fulfilment of his lecture engagement there. They accordingly sent him a bill for damages recently, and in reply he sent them his printed speech "Are we a Nation?" Naturally, Davenport litterateurs are indignant.

A few days since Moses W. Wilson, of Westport, Connecticut, was expelled from the bar of Fairfield County. Wilson's offence consisted in having cruelly slandered a young lady who is his wife's sister. He confessed his cowardly lie, paid $4,500 damages to prevent a lawsuit, and was expelled from the bar by his brother lawyers as not fit for decent society.

Two boys, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, whose parents, three sisters, and one brother were massacred in Minnesota in 1862, have worked their way East in search of friends, and on Tuesday evening arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., having failed in finding them. They are said to be bright boys, but the statement is unnecessary after their history is told.

The citizens of Bangor, Maine, propose to construct a canal from Pushaw Lake to the Kenduskeag River, within the city limits. This will open a highway whereby the produce of numerous localities within twenty or thirty miles of Bangor, for the greater portion of the year, can be transported by means of water craft to within the city limits, at much less expense than that undergone at present.

The Buffalo *Express* [illegible] a "National Ac[illegible]" [illegible]

The newspapers are announcing that Mrs. [illegible] is about to edit a journal in Boston devoted to the advocacy of woman's rights. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has the best authority for saying that the story is wholly untrue. [illegible]

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday says: "We were told yesterday that all work had been stopped at the Wheeling Iron Works on Thursday evening. We noticed that all the Wheeling Iron Works were dark and cold. Only the nail machines were in operation. We trust that these suspensions are but temporary, as hundreds of laborers are thus thrown out of employment. With no work, and just entering upon winter, the prospect is anything but pleasant to the workmen, and we believe that our manufacturers would very willingly continue their operations, if the condition of the market would justify."

Although the Copperheads, by uniting with the other factions, have succeeded in electing their candidate for Mayor in Boston, it really no victory at all, but the reverse. At this election, the consolidated cities of Boston and Roxbury voted, and the result is as follows: [illegible] Copperhead majority, 835. At the election in November, the combined vote of the two cities for Governor stood as follows: Bullock, (Rep.) [illegible]; [illegible] (Cop.) 11,549. Copperhead majority, [illegible], showing a Republican gain of [illegible] in the space of one month. The "reaction" [illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]—The Bay of Samana [illegible] to the United States—Yellow Fever [illegible] in Jamaica—Yellow Fever [illegible] St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Advices from Havana [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12.—The United States steamer DeSoto, Commander Boggs, arrived here after a passage of six days from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commissioners on board, and also Rev. Dr. Hawley, who was sent by our government to secure the consent of the people of St. Thomas to the annexation of that island to the United States. Wm. Moore, U. S. Consul at St. Croix, and the officers and crew of the steamer Monongahela, which was wrecked at St. Croix. Five men of the Monongahela were drowned.

[illegible] Burroughs, of the United States navy, and attached to the United States steamer [illegible], died of yellow fever at St. Thomas. Rear Admiral Palmer was very low with fever. There were eighteen cases of fever on board the United States steamer Don.

The DeSoto's bottom was temporarily repaired before starting from this place. She leaks but [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

New Copperhead Daily Newspaper for Chicago—Winter Meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12.

The incorporators of the Chicago *Age* Newspaper Company held a meeting at the Leland Hotel yesterday for the purpose of perfecting an organization. [illegible], of Chicago, was elected President of the company; D. C. Brooks, Secretary; and B. C. Cofield, Treasurer. Notice of the acceptance of the charter was filed with the Secretary of State. About fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and books will be opened in Springfield and Chicago for additional subscriptions. It is the intention of the stockholders to at once start a daily Copperhead newspaper in Chicago in opposition to the *Times*. Among the stockholders are Wm. M. Springer, Charles Keys and A. L. Knapp, of Springfield, and if the paper will represent the views of some of the gentlemen the LaCrosse *Democrat* will be a creditable paper when compared with the Chicago *Age*.

The winter meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be held in this city, commencing January 7. This will be one of the most important meetings ever held by the society, and the Secretary, Hon. John P. Reynolds, is now very busily engaged in making preparations and preparing the premium list.

The water works of this city are now about completed. The conducting pipes have been laid throughout the streets, and water will be supplied by the 1st of January.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grant Club is being held at Cook's Hall to-night.

About four inches of snow fell here to-day. Weather cool.

THE STORM.

Railroad Travel Seriously Interrupted—The Weather Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—A heavy storm of wind and snow from the Northeast prevails. All the trains on the Toledo road are abandoned. Eastern trains are all out of time, and the eastward bound trains will probably be abandoned. Trains which have been abandoned. The local freight train on the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad broke through a bridge over the Sandusky River, at Fremont, this morning. The engine and tender are in the river. The conductor, named Carver, is missing, supposed to be in the wreck.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—It has been snowing since midnight, with a strong gale of wind. The thermometer is thirty degrees above—a fall of ten degrees since morning. Barometer rising rapidly.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—The river is three feet and falling. It has been snowing all day. The weather is becoming milder, indicating a thaw.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Weather cool and freezing. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Weather very cold; [illegible] inches of snow on the ground.

SANDUSKY, Dec. 12.—The severest storm of wind and snow ever known in this section, has been raging for the past twenty hours. The water in the bay has risen five feet, and did much damage to shipping and warehouses. Many cellars were flooded. There were no signs of an abatement of the storm at 8 p. m.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Heavy northeast storm of hail and snow since 1 o'clock last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A heavy hail and snow storm commenced last night and still continues.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A heavy snow storm commenced last night and still prevails, with a high northeast wind. Railroad and steamboat communication suspended or very irregular.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—A thick northeast snow storm commenced here at 8 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.

A Match for the Championship Between Dion and McDevitt—The Latter Wins the Match.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Herald's* Montreal special says: The 25th match for the champion cue was played in Mechanics' Hall here, to-night, between Joseph Dion and John McDevitt. [illegible] When Dion had made 1,[illegible] McDevitt tied him, and the former again went away with the lead till he reached 1,[illegible], when he missed, and McDevitt ran out with a break of 1[illegible], winning by [illegible] points, amidst the wildest excitement. McDevitt's runs: [illegible] 13, 161, 139, and 129. Dion's, 209, 110, and 157.

WASHINGTON.

Message from the President Giving His Reasons for Removing Secretary Stanton.

He Treats the Tenure of Office Law as a Nullity.

Plan of Action Agreed Upon by the Whiskey Dealers' Convention.

Another Conference to Take Place in January.

Resolution Offered in the House Looking to a Further Reduction of the Army.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR REMOVING SECRETARY STANTON.

The President, late this afternoon sent, to the Senate in executive session a confidential document setting forth his reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton. It is a lengthy document of thirty-six foolscap pages, and took three-quarters of an hour to read it. The President dwells strongly on the point that there was a lack of harmony between Mr. Stanton and himself, and this led to frequent quarrels in the cabinet. He says that he had given Mr. Stanton to understand on several occasions that his resignation would be acceptable, but that no notice was taken of his wishes in this regard. He charges that at the time of the New Orleans riot Mr. Stanton was fully aware of the danger of a general outbreak, but that he withheld the despatches concerning the situation from the President for eleven days, thus putting it out of the power of the Executive to prevent the riot, and that while the country rang from one end to the other with abuse of the President. He states that when the tenure of office was under discussion in the Cabinet, Stanton made the strongest argument against its constitutionality, and that he subsequently expressed his hearty approval of the veto of that act. The President remarks concerning this, that he had no reason to suppose one so strongly opposed to this bill would take advantage of it. The letters which passed between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton at the time of the suspension are given, and a long recapitulation of the positions taken by Mr. Stanton in the cabinet upon questions of reconstruction. This covers quite a number of pages, and does not differ very materially from the evidence given on some points by Mr. Stanton before the Impeachment Committee. [illegible] signifying such change, did what he could as the head of the War Office, to thwart and interfere with the policy of the Administration. The document does not show or hint at any malfeasance in office, on the part of Mr. Stanton, but makes it very plain that there was a bitter hostility between him and the President. Mr. Johnson dwells much on the point that there should be the utmost harmony between the President and the members of his cabinet, and the point on which he relies for support in the Senate, is of a purely personal character. He regards the Tenure of Office act as clearly and flagrantly unconstitutional, in which opinion he is sustained by the Cabinet, and he holds that he would have a perfect right to remove Mr. Stanton at once, but is willing to leave the case to the Senate. The message was read and referred to the Military Committee. There was some talk about removing the seal of secrecy, many Senators thinking, as it was a matter of public interest, it ought to be made public; others said it was entirely *ex parte*, and, in justice to Mr. Stanton, ought not to be printed till he had been heard. What action the Senate will take in the matter cannot be told, but several gentlemen say there was nothing in the reasons alleged for the suspension constituting a legal ground under the law.

THE STORM

throughout the day has been very severe in all this section. The wires are mostly down in all directions. Only one is in working order West.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a message, giving the reasons for the suspension of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War on the 12th of August. A copy of the message cannot now be procured for publication, nor was the document read in open Senate, but the following, it is believed, are the essential points of the document: It will be recollected that [illegible] Secretary Stanton to resign his office, and that Mr. Stanton in reply, quoting the phrase of the President, said that considerations of a high character alone had induced him to continue at the head of the department, and constrained him not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. The President says that was not merely a declaration of compliance with the request for his resignation, but was a defiance. Whatever propriety there might be the expression of his opinion to others, one thing was certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer, and showed a want of proper respect and dignity for the President. In addition to the above recited grounds of the Secretary why he did not resign, he denied the President's right to remove him, but the President says that under Mr. Stanton's sense of duty, he could not refer to the law creating the War Department, for that confers on the President the right to remove the head of the department. The only other law under which Mr. Stanton could plead extenuation of his conduct was that in relation to the tenure of office. Nothing in the law that have compelled him to remain in office. He was free at any time to resign it. The Tenure of Office bill did not pass without notice. Every member of the cabinet was consulted on the subject, and particularly the Attorney General and Mr. Stanton, the latter formerly having held the office of Attorney General. Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the bill the President says was most elaborate and complete.

Some reference is had to the circumstances under which the President retained his predecessor's cabinet, including Mr. Stanton, and he remarks as to the proposed mode of reconstructing the Southern States, all the members were in perfect accord with himself.

The President, after setting forth, at length, his views of the case, assigns a special ground for the suspension of Mr. Stanton. It will be recollected that during the summer of 1866, General Baird telegraphed from New Orleans to the Secretary of War, that a convention was about to assemble, and that the government and city authorities thinking it was an unlawful assembly, would break it up. The General asked the Secretary for instructions to be telegraphed at once. Mr. Stanton did not, however, give General Baird the desired orders, nor did he communicate the fact to the reception of the despatches to the President, who knew nothing of its existence until ten days after it came into Mr. Stanton's hands, and not until the riot had occurred. The President, therefore, takes the ground that Mr. Stanton was responsible for the delinquency, and if he (the President) had known General Baird sought advice, the riot might have been prevented.

The President holds that, so far as the public interests are concerned, there is no cause to regret the removal of Mr. Stanton, for the present Secretary *ad interim* has, by his measures of economy, saved millions of dollars to the government.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs for the week ending the 7th instant, $3,223,[illegible].

AGRICULTURAL.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is making arrangements for the importation and exchange of promising varieties of spring wheat to be tested at different points in the spring.

APPROPRIATION CALLED FOR.

The Paymaster General calls for an appropriation of $[illegible] for deficiencies, including 50,000 to complete the payments for registration, &c., in Pope's District, and a similar amount for Schofield's District.

THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Finance Committee have not yet taken up the consideration of the House bill restricting the contraction of the currency. Ever since the first assembling of the committee they have been deeply engaged in maturing a bill for the funding of the public debt. The bill will be reported by Senator Sherman.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THE TAXES.

The following is Mr. Hooper's resolution favoring a reduction of the national taxes, with his remarks to the House in support of the same:

Resolved, That the opinion of this House, the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation shall not exceed $[illegible]; that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill so modifying internal taxation as to reduce the revenue from internal taxes and tariff duties to $[illegible]; and that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt in the appropriations reported to the House.

In support of the resolution Mr. Hooper said: "It has always been considered that this House held the purse strings of the nation, and should determine the amount of money that the people be called upon to furnish for the use of the government, as well as the mode in which it should be furnished. Upon this theory is based the practice of originating all money bills in the House of Representatives. During the recent war of the rebellion, Congress was necessarily obliged to depend on the departments for information as to the amount of money that would be required by the government; but the time has now returned when it becomes the duty of the House to judge and determine the amount of money that should be required for the purposes of the government. With the assistance of the able reports from the several departments, which have been laid before the House, there can be no difficulty in possessing all the information to form a just conclusion in regard to the amount that should be drawn by taxation from the people. The first effective step to keep down the expenditures of the government, and to secure an economical administration is to limit the revenues to the sum required for that purpose, and never was this more important than at this time when the industrial interests of the country are oppressed almost beyond endurance by the continuance of those heavy burdens of taxation which they cheerfully bore while the war rendered them necessary, but which the people now claim to be no longer necessary. It appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, was [illegible], and he estimates the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1868, at [illegible], and for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, [illegible]. The expenditures for 1867 were [illegible], and are estimated at 1868 at [illegible], and for 1869, [illegible]. The Secretary of the Treasury adds, however, that he is hopeful that Congress will take means to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, so that a steady reduction of the debt may be continued without reducing the revenue below $[illegible]. If the taxes may be reduced $[illegible], it seems to me that Congress should have something to do with the estimates for the future expenditures, and should, as the Secretary hopes, take measures to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, but I think it should be done for the purpose of relieving the people from a portion of the heavy taxation which weighs down the industry of the country, and not for an immediate reduction of the public debt. The only way to secure economy in the expenditures is to diminish the supplies, and in doing that the heavy burden of taxation, which is now weighing on the people, will be lightened. The best way to increase the money in circulation is to diminish the amount exacted from the people; by taking off $[illegible] from the taxes, that much is left in possession of the people, which they can use for other purposes."

While Mr. Hooper was speaking, members gathered around him evincing great interest and anxiety in the subject, and making various suggestions.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning to consider the propriety of a new election of officers of the Senate, and particularly a Sergeant-at-Arms in the place of the present incumbent. After the expression of views an adjournment took place under such circumstances as to produce the impression that the whole subject is indefinitely postponed, there being no disposition on the part of the majority at this time to make such change.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

The Whiskey Convention reassembled to-day. The following National Executive Committee was appointed: O. Perrin and L. W. Murphy, Ohio; H. D. Hunt and D. R. Bortwell, Massachusetts; P. L. Howlett and Chas. H. Curtiss, Illinois; E. M. Schooley and John McIlvaine, Kentucky; Geo. W. Simpkins and Henry C. Hartock, Missouri; S. P. Ingraham, Jr., George W. Kidd, and C. A. Stein, New York; Randolph Sailer and James Sinnett, Pennsylvania; Edward Walters and M. Geoghton, Maryland; and Mr. Julius Dore, Kentucky, representing Indiana.

A motion that the convention meet at the call of the chairman was adopted.

A resolution providing for licensing distillers in $[illegible] to $[illegible] and taxing sales of distilled spirits was adopted; also that the committee use all its efforts to promote the collection of the legitimate tax on spirits; also defining the term distilled spirits to be crude spirits, the product of one distillation only. Each barrel shall be stamped, and any barrel found leaving a distillery unstamped, shall be condemned and destroyed, and the distiller fined $[illegible], purchaser to suffer in the same penalties.

The convention adjourned this afternoon to meet again in Washington in January.

M'CULLOCH'S POLICY.

The feeling of a majority of the members of Congress is decidedly adverse to the financial policy of Secretary McCulloch.

SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan is expected in Washington to take part in the consultation on Indian affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

A memorial was presented by Mr. POMEROY, from the citizens of Minnesota, praying for improvements [illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee on Finance, the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution, that contracts for stationery, and other supplies for the Executive Department, shall, in the present unsettled condition of the country, be made for a period no longer than one year. Adopted.

A bill was introduced to amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up the bill in regard to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. The question was stated to be on Mr. Edmunds' amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that since yesterday he had learned that the Secretary of the Treasury had been instructed to appoint Treasury Agents under the acts of Congress. Mr. Chase had consulted the Solicitor as to whether he had authority to decide as to which was captured, and which abandoned property. The question had arisen whether the President or Secretary had authority to submit questions to a Commissioner, and particularly what had been called the Savannah cotton case. The Attorney General had decided [illegible]. The Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had given no consent in a manner conflicting with that opinion. He read a letter from the Attorney General, dated April 24th, 1866, expressing an opinion that certain property was unjustifiably seized, not having been the property of the Confederate States. This letter exonerated the Secretary of the Treasury from personal blame.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this matter was doubtless caused by such a misapprehension, aggravated by the dissatisfied claims for such property. Few had any conception of the trouble and difficulty entailed on the Treasury Department by the large amounts of property scattered all over the country which had been seized. The law did not mean that the gross receipts of captured property should be paid into the Treasury. Secretary Chase had adopted the principle of paying the expenses of captured property out of the proceeds. Would it be proper that when certain property was unjustifiably seized it should be sold, and the proceeds paid into the treasury? Mr. Chase had decided that it would be first subject to proof. The sixth section made it the duty of the army and navy, in seizing abandoned property, to turn it over to the government. They had been in the habit of seizing property that had never been abandoned, and the Secretary of the Treasury had properly allowed proof of ownership. In an act of 1864 it was provided that the proceeds, after deducting expenses, were to be paid into the Treasury, under which law he had assumed control of that department. He had doubtless erred in endorsing the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury without sufficiently considering the difference between captured and abandoned property, but an investigation would show that under his administration, and probably under that of the other Secretary, that in cases of property subject to seizure, they had exercised the most scrupulous care, so great care indeed, that a part of the office was set aside for the investigation, with a competent gentleman detailed to pronounce on the legal aspect of the case. In addition to that he himself had always examined cases after the decision by this bureau, and had sometimes set the decisions aside. Mr. McCulloch had simply followed the course marked out by himself and predecessor, and he felt called on to take a share of the blame if there were any. If this bill should pass with the amendment, though the Treasury Department had no objection, it would operate unjustly to parties having just claims against such property, depriving them of their remedy.

Mr. SHERMAN said when he claimed yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had conformed his action to the opinion of the Solicitor, the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) had taken him by surprise by denying the fact. He had a statement from the Secretary's report showing that the fact was as he had stated. He explained that the Committee on Finance had deferred action on the bill on the representation of the Secretary of the Treasury. In regard to the proceeds of the thirty-four million dollars' worth of property, doubtless it was not proper for that money to remain without being carried into the Treasury. If the Senator from Massachusetts thought more time should be allowed, he had no objection.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the only reason for delay was that it was only the net proceeds that were to be paid into the Treasury, and there were certain claims to be tested.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. JOHNSON rose to speak on Mr. Drake's resolution relative to the President's message.

Mr. TRUMBULL desiring to speak on the pending bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DRAKE rose to a personal explanation in regard to the attack upon him by the *National Intelligencer* and New York *World*, based upon correspondence in the Cincinnati *Commercial* under the *nom de plume* of "Mack." The charge was that he (Drake) had voted in the Legislature of Missouri in 1858 and 1859 that negroes in his State should be put up by the Sheriff at public auction. It would be unjust to himself and his State did not he pronounce it totally false. In August, 1859, he was elected to that assembly and took his seat, not having previously been a member. The previous winter the House passed such a bill, and after he took his seat a substitute was offered to the same effect. An amendment was offered providing that negroes or mulattoes settling in the State since 1847 should be reduced to slavery. He had voted for it. The operation of it would have been confined to a small number. If the bill should become a law, without it, every negro in the State was to be enslaved. But he had voted against the bill on its final passage. The statement was therefore false and unfounded.

The Senate took up Mr. Drake's resolution.

Mr. Johnson spoke at length in defence of the President's message, one of the best he said ever sent in by any President.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the resolution was postponed till Monday, and the Senate took up concurrent resolution to adjourn from the 20th of December to January 6th.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it might occasion a pocket veto of the bill for further securing equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved to substitute the 24th for the 20th. Lost.

The resolution was also lost—19 to 20.

The President transmitted to the Senate a voluminous document giving his reason for suspending Secretary Stanton.

Papers in Fitz John Porter's case were also sent in. The Senate, about 4 o'clock, went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOMALL presented a memorial of various yearly meetings of the Society of Friends, praying for a change of the Indian policy, substituting efforts to civilize and educate in place of compulsion and war, and offering their gratuitous services in bringing about a kind and Christian treatment of the Indians.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial from the Washington Monument Society for national aid to complete the monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SCHOFIELD introduced a bill providing for holding a Circuit Court in the city of Erie, Pa. Referred.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes that have produced the present depression in the shipping interests of the United States, and whether our maritime interests do not require a remission of internal duties on materials entering into the building of vessels, or some legislation to facilitate the transfer of foreign vessels to American owners.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested an inquiry also as to whether the return to specie payments would not be valuable to the interests of commerce.

Mr. ELIOT declined to admit any amendment.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of locating at Cairo, or some other suitable place in Illinois, the marine hospital formerly located at Paducah, Ky., and destroyed during the rebellion. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the war. Adopted.

Mr. PILE presented the resolutions of a mass meeting at St. Louis on the rights of naturalized citizens to protection. Referred.

Mr. KERR asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the necessity, cost, &c., of constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side.

Mr. EGGLESTON objected.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to give a tax on crests and coats of arms on vehicles, and household furniture in actual use. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all general orders promulgated by the several commanders of military districts, and all special orders issued by them or their subordinates for the execution of the Reconstruction laws, or in any way relative thereto.

Mr. WARD, rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. GETZ offered a resolution reciting that the cities of Boston and Pittsburgh had recently elected Democratic Mayors, thus indicating a spirit of disloyalty, which should be promptly suppressed, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have republican forms of government, and do his not of reconstruction.

Debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that soldiers in the departments and other law officers of the government shall constitute a part of the Attorney General's Department. Adopted.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Select Committee on Bounties to report at the earliest possible day. Adopted.

Also, a joint resolution to retain in the service officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SCHOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of locating a navy yard and naval depot at Erie, Pa. Adopted.

Mr. SPALDING offered a resolution that when any treaty made by the President with the advice of the Senate stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulation on the law or laws to be passed by Congress according to its sound discretion. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARY offered a resolution that in the opinion of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury should not provide for the immediate payment of the $[illegible] of bonds issued under the act of January 28, 1867, or of the $[illegible] issued under the act of March 21, 1863, but their payment should be postponed until coin and legal tender notes shall be of the same value. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CARY introduced a bill to abolish the land offices at Chillicothe, Indianapolis, and Springfield, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish accounts of the expense of the late trip to Europe of the Miantonomah, specifying the items in detail.

Mr. BROOKS, rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The State of Tennessee being called for resolutions,

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented the same question of order which he presented last week, that according to the doctrine of the majority of the State of Tennessee, having been only admitted into the Union a year ago, the State of Wisconsin took precedence of it in the call of States.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that the gentleman from Wisconsin, having exhausted the wit of that suggestion last week, it should be considered played out.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that if the remark was applied to the gentleman from Illinois, he would have been played out years ago.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that diplomatic and consular representatives of the government to Hayti, Liberia, and other parts of Africa, shall be selected from the citizens of African descent.

The previous question having been seconded and the main question ordered, Mr. CHANLER called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, that he might move to refer the resolution.

The vote ordering the main question was reconsidered.

Mr. CHANLER moved to lay the resolution on the table—yeas, 63; nays, 77.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was referred to the Foreign Committee.

The House agreed to adjourn to-day till Monday, but reconsidered the action, and voted to-morrow for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to relinquish to builders such iron-clads not required by the government on their refunding the amount paid them, with abatement for injuries, was, on motion of Mr. JUDD, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of extending the additional bounty to the widows of soldiers who died since its passage.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Secretary of War was directed to report the information called for by the House resolution in July last, respecting the swamp lands in the South.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Secretary of the War was directed to inform the House whether any of the public vessels sold since the war were captured from the enemy.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution reciting that the report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenses of the United States Military Department amount to about $77,000,000, being more than the entire expenses of administering the national government in its earlier and better days, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the army to a peace establishment. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote, remarking, that the preamble contained a reflection on General Grant.

Mr. ROSS disclaimed any such purpose. The vote was reconsidered and the resolution laid on on the table.

Then Mr. BAKER offered a resolution, reciting that it is on every account expedient that the military establishment of the United States should be as small and economical as is compatible with the real and absolute wants of the country, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so reducing the army. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the amount of revenue from distilled spirits collected in Illinois, for the six months ending November 30. Adopted.

Mr. BURR asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the expense of the investigation against the President before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the total destruction of highwines and whiskey seized for revenue frauds. Adopted.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of exempting from tax all incomes not exceeding $2,000. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented executive communications as follows: From the Secretary of War *ad interim* with a statement of Quartermaster's contracts; with a communication from the Paymaster General, asking further appropriation for reconstruction purposes in the Third Military District; with communication from the Commissary General asking an increase of officers in that branch; in reference to the claim of St. Marie for compensation for information furnished in the Surratt case. All were appropriately referred.

From the Secretary of the Interior in relation to selling of Indian reservations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of purchases and sales of 5-20 and 7-30 bonds. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

Mr. MAYNARD spoke in defence of the present government of Tennessee, and in asserting the loyalty of his colleagues, he declared if compelled to choose between negro domination for rebels and rebel domination for negroes and loyal men, he would not be long in making a choice.

The committee rose.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report why the supervisor of the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers had been exempted from the payment of the special tax on lotteries. He denounced the scheme as one of the most infamous frauds and swindles ever sought to be perpetrated under the guise of charity. The first prize advertised was a farm, said to be worth $60,000. That farm happened to be in his Congressional district, and was not worth $4,000. The other prizes consisted of diamonds. He understood them to belong to a New York jeweller, who some years ago had been cheated into advancing money on them, and they were afterwards found to be worthless stones.

The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

DISASTER.

Frightful Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad—Fifteen Persons Killed and Forty Wounded—Partial List of the Killed and Injured.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11.—The following is a list of the casualties at Harlow Bridge:

Killed—Lewis Rock, Northfield; A. L. Moore, Waterbury; Peter Button, Rouse's Point; George Bancroft, Burlington; Timothy McCarty, Northfield; Chris. Devine, Northfield; Timothy Mott, Alburg.

Wounded—Henry Prindle, South Royalton, badly, recovery doubtful; Lewis Button, Lamoille, C. E., inwardly and wrist broken; John McMahon, Montpelier, wrist broken and side hurt; Isaac Osborn, St. Thomas, C. E., slightly; George H. Mills, Alburg, head and hip; Christopher Derrick, Canada, head and hip; Peter Lawrie, Rouse's Point, head, leg and side; William Wheelock, Madrid, N. Y., leg broken; D. White, Northfield, head, feared fatally; A. C. Bronson, West Alburg, slightly; Henry Ducker, Lebanon, N. H., feared fatally; John Hoyle, St. Thomas, inwardly and head; John Conelly, Granby, C. E., arm broken; Patrick Mahon, Montpelier, both arms and one leg broken; Frederick Miller, Rouse's Point, neck shoulder and side; Seymour, Rouse's Point, neck and head; G. W. Kinsbury, Northfield, shoulder; O. Yates, Alburg Springs, head bruised; Michael Haley, Granby, C. E., leg, shoulder and head; W. Padden, Swanton, hip; Young, West Alburg, thigh; Charles Bostwick, leg broken; George Cooke, West Alburg, slightly; Eugene C. Hasse, Manchester, N. H., burned slightly; Stephen Horner, West Farnham, C. E., badly cut; F. Savage and David Mason, Champlain, N. Y., heads and jaws; William Corbill, St. Albans, head cut; Peter Gage, Champlain, leg broken; George Randall, telegraph operator, Northfield, leg badly injured.

MONTPELIER, Dec. 12.—The number killed by the railroad accident yesterday was fifteen. The other casualties number over forty, many very severe. It is feared that more will die, and others will require amputation.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Argument of Hon. E. B. Washburne Against the Watering Scheme Proposed by Mr. Ross, of Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, while the House was in Committee of the Whole this afternoon, got the floor and spoke for about half an hour. Referring to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Ross, on Saturday last, he said that his colleague had declared in favor of further depreciation of the currency, and that was what he wanted to get out of him by the question he put. He intended to hold him to his declaration before his constituents.

His colleague stood committed to a policy of an irredeemable, depreciated rag currency, which was most fatal and destructive to every interest of labor, and one that was paralyzing business, destroying value and leading to universal bankruptcy and ruin. The gentleman called it "watering of the currency," and it was a sort of swill milk policy—the policy of the speculators, stock gamblers, shoddyites, bankrupts and gold eaters of Wall street, enriching such people and impoverishing the gentleman's constituents and intended to cheat the farmers of his district, and warfare on their industry, frugality and economy.

The gentleman had no warrant in speaking of his being in the interest of the banks. The greatest interest he had was in aiding his colleague in getting authority from the Treasury Department for banks for his Democratic constituents.

The gentleman spoke of his wishing to pay off the decrepit soldiers and widows in paper money; but he would now not permit the gentleman to set a back fire and escape under its smoke. He understood the gentleman's sympathy for the soldier, and knew the value of the gentleman's crocodile tears. Where was that sympathy displayed during the war? Was it in voting against army bills and leaving the soldier to die of starvation or exposure—in voting against a bill to punish the fiendish rebel guerillas who had been starving and butchering the gentleman's soldier constituents?

If the gentleman wanted to tax bonds, why had he not brought in a bill for that purpose? Was it because it would effect his Democratic banks? His colleague's scheme of issuing five hundred millions more of irredeemable paper would reduce the value of all the money his constituents now had 50 per cent. Every pensioner would then get only 50 per cent. of the money he is now paid, and every soldier in the gentleman's district would not get more than $50. For himself he insisted on appreciating the value of the currency, so that the pensioners and soldiers in his district would be fully paid instead of being half paid, as his colleague's scheme contemplated.

What crime had the gentleman's constituents committed that he should visit on them such a punishment? Was it because of the great rejection in his district in 1866, when they cut down his majority so many thousands? Why did he wish to strike at the soldiers? Was it because he had no sympathy with the cause in which they fought? Let the gentleman run for Congress on his platform of robbing the people and the soldiers by false money, and he would have to procure [illegible] to prove he was a candidate. His rag money scheme is driving out and keeping from the people the constitutional money of the country—gold and silver. He appears not to want gold and silver for his constituents, but thinks that rags are money enough for them. He was playing into the hands of the shylocks of Wall street and the gentleman's district wanted this inflation, because they did not want the time to come when they would have to pay their bill-holders in money; and his colleague's policy was directly in their interest, and he himself was apparently acting in the interest of the banks and against the people.

He (Mr. Washburne) would appreciate, instead of depreciate, the paper money of the country. He would make greenbacks so valuable that the banks might redeem in gold and silver as well as in them, and thus enable the decrepit soldier and pensioner to get gold, instead of the worthless rags that his colleague would pay them off in. He would get back again to a specie basis as soon as it could possibly be done without prejudice to the business of the country. The country could have no solid, certain prosperity till we got back there. He wanted his colleague to bring forward his bill and show how the bonds could be taxed, and explain fully why he had so long neglected to do it.

As to the banks, he intended to do that which should be for the public interest, and that interest required the Democratic banks in the gentleman's district to wind up. That result must be accomplished. Let the gentleman now bring forward a bill on that subject, and let us see what he proposes—whether he proposes to turn the government into a great rag mill at Washington, build up a colossal one-man money power, destroy all local institutions, centre the entire moneyed interest of the country in W[all] street, or return to the old rotten State bank system of wild cat and stump tail, under which the people in Illinois lost no less than six million dollars. He stood on the platform of honesty, public faith and economy. The honor of the nation must and will be maintained at all hazards. If he should depart from the example of his own proud and noble State, he would consider himself as her most degenerate son. He hoped no true Illinoisian would forget her history. Oppressed by a debt of untold millions from which no substantial benefit was ever derived, and incurred by the most profligate and reckless legislation to carry out the wildest schemes ever invented—the people groaning under debt and taxation—her lands selling at seventeen cents on the dollar, in spite of whispers of dishonor and repudiation, the people of Illinois rose up and said the debt should be paid to the last farthing, and that the honor of the State should be maintained. That action challenged the respect and admiration of the world, and the State entered on a career of glory and prosperity, without a parallel in the history of civilized nations. His policy would be never to submit to a further robbery of his constituents by a false and irredeemable money.

He was for the largest possible reduction of taxes consistent with sustaining the honor and credit of the government and carrying on its operations. He stood here, as he had always stood here, to resist extravagant and profligate legislation, and oppose to the extent of his ability all schemes of public plunder.

THE SOUTH.

Resolutions Adopted by the Virginia Conservative Convention.

Speech of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

Movement in Alabama to Defeat the New Constitution.

The Tennessee Legislature and the Franchise Law—Governor Brownlow Favors the Nomination of Grant for the Presidency—Uncle Tom's Cabin in Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.

A communication was read in the Senate to-day signed by the whole Tennessee delegation in Congress except Senator Patterson, urging the Legislature to take prompt action in repealing the sixteenth section of the Franchise law.

Governor Brownlow had a brilliant reception at Temperance Hall, in Knoxville, on the 10th inst. He made a speech, in which he expressed himself favorably to the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was played at the Old Theatre to-night, with thrilling effect.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—The grand jury has found an indictment against J. M. Skiles, an officer of the Metropolitan Police, for complicity in a burglary. Skiles was one of Truesdell's detectives during the war.

The case of the holders of notes of the Exchange Bank of Tennessee against the State Bank of Tennessee, officers of the State Bank of Tennessee, and the State of Tennessee, to recover one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars bonus alleged to have been abstracted from the State Bank a number of years ago, has again been taken up in the Chancery Court. The decision of this suit involves nearly one million of dollars.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Kentucky Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12.

In the Senate to-day a bill was reported by the Committee on Education, proposing some radical changes in the management of the Institute for Feeble-Minded Children. Instead of the Board of Commissioners, under the existing law, it proposes the appointment of [illegible] and two from all other [illegible], and provides that the superintendency be under the control of a competent physician. A motion to recommit the bill gave rise to a spirited discussion. The motion to recommit prevailed, and the bill was made the special order for January 8th.

Several House bills of a local nature were passed. Among the bills introduced was one providing for the repairing or removal of insecure bridges throughout the State.

In the House a petition from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was presented, asking that the company might be allowed to increase its stock [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolutions Adopted by the Virginia Conservative Convention—Speech by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—The Conservative Convention met this morning.

A committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

First—They recognize that by the result of the war slavery has been abolished, and it is not the desire of the people of Virginia to reduce to slavery again a people emancipated by the events of the war, and by an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Second—They assert the right of Virginia to be restored to the Union and declare her intention in good faith to perform her duties to the Union.

Third—They protest against the governing of Virginia in any way not defined in the Federal Constitution.

Fourth—This resolution adopts the language adopted at the Cooper Institute, New York, that a military government is subversive of the fundamental ideas of our government, and its object, which is to subject the people of the Southern States to the rule of a race just emerged from slavery, abhorrent to the civilization of mankind and to the Northern people, in surrendering as it does a third of the Senate and a quarter of the House of Representatives, which are to legislate over us, to the dominion of an organized class of emancipated slaves, who are without any of the habits or traditions of self-government.

Fifth—They disclaim all hostility to the black population, and assert that the people of Virginia sincerely desire to see their advancement in intelligence and are willing to extend them liberal protection; but while any constitution that may be adopted by the State should make them equal before the law, yet this convention distinctly declares that the governments of the States and Union were formed by white men to be subjected to their control, and suffrage should still be regulated so as to continue both under the control and direction of the white race.

Sixth—That the people of Virginia will co-operate with all men throughout the Union, of whatever name or party, who will labor to restore the constitutional union of the States and continue its government under control of the white race.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Central Committee to take steps for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts in the United States Supreme Court.

In the discussion of this resolution, General Imboden, who has sued out a *mandamus* against General Schofield, stated that his case, with similar ones relative to suffrage in Alabama and Mississippi, would be carried to the Supreme Court.

A resolution declaring that the object of this convention is to organize a white man's party, and that no subject foreign to this should be discussed, was laid on the table.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

After adjournment, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter made a short address in answer to calls. He said between a slave and military rule he preferred the latter, for the men who wielded the latter were of his own race. He cited the cases of Hayti and Jamaica as results of negro rule, and believed the Radical majority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks and prevent their excesses, would find themselves woefully mistaken. To give the blacks the power of government in the Southern States, would be the highest crime against nature, and he believed when the North saw the results, there would be a reaction which would sweep such governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered and may suffer more, but the State will live and look back to this period as only a dark episode. The same base passions would only make men truer to those States which gave them birth.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—The Chairman of the Conservative Convention has appointed Wm. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, Jno. Janney, Jas. Marshall and J. R. Tucker a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Yesterday's Proceedings.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—In the Reconstruction Convention a colored delegate offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate what can be done to put a stop to intimidation of loyal men who are not landholders, who voted the Republican ticket, and who are distressed therefor by disloyal landholders. Three colored and two white Republicans spoke in favor, and three Conservatives opposed the resolution. The speakers took a wide political range.

Pending discussion the convention adjourned.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Wedding Supper at Judge Caton's.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.

In justice to a well-known and popular Chicago caterer, I want to say now, what I forgot to say in my despatch last night, that Mr. John Wright supplied the wedding supper at Judge Caton's, and I but echo the sentiment of every guest, when I say that a more beautiful, bountiful or sumptuous entertainment was never set out on a like occasion in the State, or in the West. Mr. Wright was inspired by more than his usual ambition for success, and in this instance he has set an example for himself, for all others in his line, which he and they will find it difficult to excel or even imitate.

College President Resigned.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—John McLean has resigned the Presidency of the Princeton College.

EUROPE.

Funeral Obsequies in Ireland in Honor of the Manchester Victims.

Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant Forbidding Further Demonstrations of the Kind.

The London Times on American Finances.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN IRELAND IN HONOR OF THE MANCHESTER VICTIMS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Several British soldiers who participated in the ceremonies in honor of the executed Fenians, in Dublin, last Sunday, and marched in the funeral procession, have been placed under arrest, and are to be tried by court martial.

Despatches from all parts of Ireland give accounts of exhibitions of popular sympathy for Allen and his companions. In a number of the principal towns there have been processions in which large multitudes wearing national emblems participated.

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation declaring the holding of public funerals for the Fenians executed for treason at Manchester, is seditious, and prohibiting such demonstrations of sympathy in future.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the prospective abolition of the tax on cotton by the American Congress, says the financial difficulties of the United States are extreme, and expects that the country will be obliged to resort to increased internal taxation and higher tariff, but believes the people will disavow any plan which has for its object the payment of bonds of the United States and interest thereon in paper.

North Germany.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.

The Federal Council of the North German Confederation closed its session to-day.

Italy.

DEATH OF AN OPERATIC COMPOSER.

FLORENCE, Dec. 12.

Jean Pachini, the veteran operatic composer, died yesterday.

Spain.

DUTIES REMOVED FROM CERTAIN ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

MADRID, Dec. 12.

By royal decree the duties on cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, oils and machinery imported into the Island of Porto Rico are abolished.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Temper of the Hostile Indian Tribes—Meeting of the Dakota and Colorado Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 12.

Fort Laramie correspondence of the 9th says that a party of Sioux came in yesterday, and desire to make peace. They report that the main body of the Sioux are not disposed to treat until the forts in this country are abandoned. Red Cloud says he will fight the whites as long as a man is left him.

Indian couriers come in daily from war parties, communicate with the friendly Indians, and go back unmolested, loaded with provisions and ammunition.

General Slemmer has assumed command here, relieving General Palmer, who takes command of Fort McPherson.

The Dakota Legislature met at Yankton on Monday. The Legislature has a Republican majority, the first time in the history of that Territory.

The Colorado Legislature commenced its session at Denver—the new capital—on the 10th.

A heavy wind-storm occurred at Georgetown, Colorado, on Wednesday. Five frame buildings were entirely demolished, and many others damaged.

Aid to Shipwrecked Seamen.

BUFFALO, Dec. [illegible]—[illegible] Consul at Fort [illegible] furnished the crew of the American schooner Corinthian, wrecked off Long Point, and that they be sent to their homes.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Mr. GEO. H. KOENER, of Kilbourn City, Wis., and Miss KATE SCHATZEL, of this city.

At the Metropolitan Hotel, 11th instant, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. JAMES K. ROBB and Miss FRONIE ZUVER, both of Dubuque, Iowa.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of Doctor George F. Frost, 91 South Desplaines street, H. HYDE DOLBURN, Jr., aged 7 years 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral Dec. 14, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

☞ Detroit and Buffalo papers please copy.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. SKATINGRINK

Will be open in a few days for the season.

Season Tickets—a Limited Number of which will only be Sold—Now Ready.

SCALE OF PRICES—Gentlemen's Season Tickets, $6.00; Ladies' Season Tickets, $4.00; Boys' and Girls' Season Tickets, $3.00; Commutation Tickets, of ten admissions, $2.50. For sale at Western News Co.'s, Maison Doree, Wright's Opera House Restaurant, M. O'Brien's, 122 Dearborn-st., Street, Moore & Co.'s, 101 Washington-st., Tribune Co., at all the principal hotels, and at the Rink, and also at Jones, Killingwood & Bradley's.

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BURNS PERPETUALLY WITHOUT RE-KINDLING

Heat is mild, pleasant, agreeable, easily managed.

CHEERFUL AS AN OPEN FIRE.
CLOSE AS AN AIR-TIGHT.

Economy, beauty, cleanliness, utility, combined. Nine sizes of this celebrated Stove are made by

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Who desire to present their GENTLEMEN friends with an elegant Robe "de" Chambre can find the most GENTEEL RECHERCHE article of this kind at

ELY'S PARLORS.

Also have them made to order if desired. In addition to stock of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods, suitable and desirable for holiday gifts. ELY'S PARLORS, 3 and 4 Washington-st., opposite Dearborn-Park.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER,

No. 43 R. A. M. are hereby notified to attend the annual convocation to be held this (Friday) evening, December 13th, at 7½ o'clock for the election of officers. A full attendance is requested.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Professional.

DR. JAMES HUNTER,

ON

Catarrh and Œzena.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:—Gentlemen: In considering the causes which gradually undermine the strength of the lungs and produce consumption, I shall begin with colds, as these are of all causes the most important. When we are exposed to wet feet, to drafts of air, to sleeping in damp sheets, or to insufficient clothing, a sense of chilliness is experienced, followed by oppression of some of the organs of the body. This is a cold. It may be slight and soon pass off, or severe and end in inflammation. Much depends on the importance of the part on which it falls, for a cold always manifests itself in some organ, and any organ may be its seat.

We distinguish colds by the part affected. Hence, we have a cold in the head, or Influenza; a cold in the nose, or Catarrh; a cold in the throat, or Quinsy; a cold in the chest, or Bronchitis.

By a Catarrh is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, generally produced by colds, but often caused by dust and other irritating matters in the air. We breathe through the nose, hence its mucous membrane is more liable to injury than any other part from sudden changes in the temperature of the air and from irritating impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten the first indication of our having taken cold is a sense of stuffing in the nose. The mucous membrane swells until it completely closes the passage. This is Acute Catarrh, of all affections the most common and the least regarded. Most persons have two or three such attacks every year, but rarely think it necessary to do anything for their removal.

Chronic Catarrh follows the acute form, and is the direct consequence of leaving a simple cold in the head to cure itself. After a longer or shorter time the patient finds that although the difficulty of breathing through the nose has passed off, there still remains a slight discharge of yellow mucus. This is chronic catarrh. On looking into the nose we now find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. Chronic catarrh occurs in several forms. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of yellow or straw colored mucus in the posterior and nares above and behind the palate, which the patient hawks out from time to time during the day. In the second, small sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring frequent attention to keep it free. In the third, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently this membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of ulceration within the nose. In the fourth, the secretion is thin, and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head or forcibly snuffs up the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes purulent. There is, moreover, often loss of smell; and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an offensive odor.

Catarrh occurs at all ages, being found in young children and in old people. Those suffering from it are much more liable to take cold on slight exposure. It is much worse in the autumn and winter than during the warm months of summer. The best season for its successful treatment is the summer, because then there is less liability to relapse from taking fresh colds.

INFLUENZA is catarrh of the frontal sinuses. These are two considerable cavities in the frontal bone just above the root of the nose. If you place your hand over the forehead, between and slightly above the eyebrows, you will feel the elevation in the bone over these cavities. They are very large in some persons. The frontal sinuses are lined by mucous membrane, the same as the nose, and are connected with the nasal cavity by a short duct. When the patient suffers from catarrh, the disease is liable to extend along this duct to the frontal sinus, producing headache and that distress over the region of the forehead which is known as Influenza.

ŒZENA is only another name for a very bad form of chronic catarrh of the nose, occurring in an unhealthy constitution. When the health is injured, and the vitality of the system broken down, all local diseases are liable to assume an aggravated character. Not unfrequently Œzena is produced by a vitiated state of the blood. From whatever cause it arises, it is a most serious affection, for if it be not arrested, it will assuredly go on to the destruction of the bones of the nose and mouth.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrhal affections of the nose and frontal sinuses, until a very recent period, had no remedy. They remained, like consumption and asthma, a stain and a reproach on the page of medicine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the disease itself, if we except Œzena, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases. Physicians have failed because they never earnestly and rationally strove to succeed. They were satisfied with squirting a little warm water into the nostrils from a straight syringe, and the occasional prescription of an alterative by the stomach, which, of course, failed. Some years since, finding it impossible to effect a cure of these affections by such means, I contrived a curved, revolving syringe, by which I was able to make a direct application of any medicated wash to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane, and strengthening by astringent applications, I soon found that catarrh was curable [illegible] and to meet this requirement I contrived a small copper sand bath, to be used with a spirit lamp.

The medicines are placed upon a glass crystal and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the steam and receives the vapors as they come off. [illegible] By this simple, direct and rational treatment, I have been able with certainty to break up these troublesome and dangerous affections where every other means had failed. When properly applied, the showering syringe and vapor bath will not fail in one case out of a thousand.

Unfortunately, these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the diseases to which they give rise. Catarrh is the first step toward consumption. When allowed to go on, it soon involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in singing and reading aloud, and ends in the thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this latter change has taken place, we have the deposition of tubercle, ulceration of the lungs, and the full development of consumption as an almost inevitable consequence. Even were the danger to the lungs less, the public do not require to be told that catarrh is the most common source of deafness, from causing the closure of the eustachian tubes, and that it frequently extends itself down the gullet to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia. Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always extend themselves downward. They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and therefore no means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by promptly removing the catarrhal affections.

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

NOTE.—The writer of the above may be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 43 South Clark-st., on all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease.

General Notices.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors, and to transact any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Bank, No. 50 LaSalle-st., Chicago, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

TO PATENT SOLICITORS.

HAZELTON, LAKE & CO., of the "International Patent Office," No. 8 Southampton Buildings, London, transact European and Colonial patent business for agents on favorable terms.

References—Frank S. Howe, Esq., Attorney, and Messrs. Coburn & Marrs, Patent Solicitors, Chicago.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We now have our Agency so perfected that we can have advertisements, or notices of any kind, inserted in any Newspaper in the Eastern, Middle, Southern or Western States, at short notice and at low rates. Recent files of all Newspapers are kept constantly at our office, for the examination of Advertisers. Parties desirous of having their INVENTIONS, WARES or MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED in any section of the United States or Canadas, will do well to call at our office, where any desired information will be given as to the circulation of the papers, rates, terms, &c.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Office 87 Dearborn-st., Room No. 11, (UP STAIRS.)

CAUTION.

Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., being the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexandre Gloves are stamped "Medaille de 1re Classe. Alexandre. A. T. S. & Cie. Exposition Universelle, 1855."

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Parties interesting in a leading branch of Manufactures in this city purpose issuing a pamphlet illustrative and descriptive of their business, which will be prepaid to about 25,000 dealers in the Northwestern States, before February 1, 1868. In addition to their own eight pages, advertisements will be inserted, and but one representative of any business admitted. Full and satisfactory guarantee of good faith will be given. Address "PUBLISHER," care Cook, Coburn & Co. (office 87 Dearborn-st.), to whom we are permitted to refer.

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Steam Generator and Heater

is now in use in the Oriental Mill, Madison-st. All who wish to save 15 to 25 per cent. in fuel will please call and see for themselves, at the Oriental Mills. Orders left at MASON & CO.'S Boiler shop.

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Can be supplied with superior COTTON WARPS by ordering from us.

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Ross & Gossage have from Auction over One Thousand All-Wool heavy Chinchilla Beaver Cloth Sacques, at $5 each, $6 each, and $7.50 each, being less than one-half the cost of the material.

All Cloth Cloaks reduced to correspond.

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MARRIAGE & VISITING CARD ENGRAVER,

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5,000 SINGING BIRDS,

Freshly imported from Europe, such as

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ALSO—Gold-Fish, Aquariums and Shells, always on hand at

FRED KEMPER'S BIRD STORE,

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New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC,

EDITED BY

Oliver Wendell Holmes and Donald G. Mitchell.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS publish this day an

Illustrated Almanac for 1868,

Upon a plan and in a style entirely new in this country.

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC

Will be similar in design and execution to the London Illustrated Almanac, with some advantages and attractions not possessed by the latter. It will contain sixty-four royal octavo, double-column pages, over 50 of which will be filled with original matter. The Literary character of the Almanac will be of a grade superior to that of any similar Almanac ever before published, as will be seen from the following list of topics and authors.

LITERARY CONTENTS:

THE SEASONS—By the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
ALL SEASONS BLESSED—By Robert Leighton.
THE VARYING YEAR—By Alfred Tennyson.
WINTER TALK—By Donald G. Mitchell.
JANUARY—By Alice Cary.
THE RAG-MAN AND THE RAG-WOMAN—By the author of "The Man Without a Country."
DOMESTIC LIFE—By R. W. Emerson.
SPRING TALK—By Donald G. Mitchell.
SUMMER TALK—By Donald G. Mitchell.
A JUNE DAY—By James Russell Lowell.
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN APPLETHORPE—By Gail Hamilton.
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The ALMANAC contains Four Full-Page Illustrations, in colors, of "The Seasons," reproduced from paintings by Mr. A. F. Bellows, the well-known landscape artist. In addition to these, the text is profusely illustrated by the most skilful artists, such as Darley, Hoppin, Du Maurier, Eytinge, Perkins, White, Hitchcock, Coleman, Eytinge and others.

In the general character of its literature, the ATLANTIC ALMANAC may be regarded as a

Christmas Number of the Atlantic Monthly,

While it is rendered additionally attractive by the number and beauty of its illustrations.

The Calendar and Astronomical matter are furnished by Mr. Charles S. Pierce. Postal Information and a Table of Stamp Duties are added, together with statistical matter useful for reference.

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I. A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers.

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Vases, &c., &c.,

Offer to Dealers a large Stock of Goods, especially adapted to the

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TO DENTISTS.

The Manufacturers have reduced the price on the

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The best article in use for Dental purposes. For sale by

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F. E. THOMPSON, [illegible] ELSBORN, Chicago.

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W. M. & CO.

P.S.—All communications relative to Dressed Hogs should be addressed 93 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

T. H. SEYMOUR & CO.,

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AND LIVE STOCK.

Property bought on margins, to be sold in this market or shipped to our correspondents in all principal markets. Rates of commission as low as by any other responsible firm.

☞ Mr. N. B. HOGART will attend, as usual, to Live Stock.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 150 Madison-st.,

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Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

☞ Property bought and sold on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

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J. W. J. CULTON. HAROLD SPRAGUE.

CULTON & SPRAGUE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Purchase and Sale of

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☞ GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and carried on margins at usual rates.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Particular attention given to consignments of

DRESSED HOGS.

We will attend personally to weighing, and furnish stencils to shippers.

R. H. SLOSSON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

89 South Water-st., Chicago.

Have large Eastern orders, this season, for

DRESSED HOGS.

And solicit shipments. Have every facility to handle them right, and at the lowest rates of commission. Will make liberal advances, and keep shippers posted on the market. Will furnish shippers' weight lists, stencil plates and all information required.

DRESSED HOGS,
DRESSED HOGS.

Consignments Respectfully Solicited.

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Attention given to selling and weighing. Advances made and usual facilities extended to shippers.

BREWSTER, TEMPLETON & CO.,

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DOW, [illegible] & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in CHEESE, Dried Fruits, &c.

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GROUND LINSEED CAKE

is the CHEAPEST FOOD now in the market for STOCK of all kinds. Every man who keeps a COW ought to try it. For sale in quantities to suit by

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BEST CHEESE,

At 109 South Water-st.

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IMPROVED WAGON REACH.

UNION WAGON WORKS.

I am now manufacturing Trucks and Express Wagons having my Curved Reach, for which I have obtained letters patent. For the right to use my Curved Reach apply to me, at 150 and 152 Canal-st., Chicago. E. Y. FLOOD.

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2,000 SIDES BUENOS AYRES

SOLE LEATHER

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Have on hand a select stock of

CHEESE.

109 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of HITCHCOCK & CURTIS, 327 and 329 State-st., corner of Harrison-street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled by E. T. CURTIS, who will continue the business at the old stand. H. HITCHCOCK, E. T. CURTIS.

Chicago, December 10, 1867.

I cheerfully recommend Mr. E. T. Curtis, and hope he may be favored with a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to the old firm. H. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me JOSEPH F. MAROT, in the provision brokerage business, which will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of GILBERT PRYOR & CO., at No. 19 Chamber of Commerce. GILBERT PRYOR.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1867.

Underwear, &c.

ELY'S PARLORS

Are stored with Ladies' Misses' and Children's underwear and hosiery, in full and complete assortment and styles [illegible]

DURABLE AND GENTEEL

stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' underwear [illegible] to be found in the city. [illegible] ELY'S PARLORS, 3 and 4 Washington-st., opposite Dearborn-Park.

Skates.

Skates! Skates!

We have just received a full stock of

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES,

Acknowledged by all skaters to be the best Skates made. Prices from $5 to $10 per pair. Also Morrison's Celebrated English Skates, Smith Bros.' Boston Skates. Liberal discounts to the Trade, Clubs, &c.

HULBURD, HERRICK & CO.,

165 RANDOLPH-ST.

Safes.

Morses' Fire and Burglar Safes.

NEW AND OLD. Safes moved, repaired and exchanged at [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

Notice to Subscribers.

Many of our friends have sent subscriptions without telling us in what State or County they reside. To prevent delay and disappointment, be sure to send your full address, giving Post Office, County and State.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	$3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Express, money order, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Territorial Purchases.

The House of Representatives does not seem very favorably inclined towards the territorial purchases by Mr. Seward, and we doubt very much whether the Senate will ratify the treaty with Denmark for the cession of the little volcanic islands of St. Thomas and St. John. The purchase of Alaska was somewhat of a surprise to the country, which acquiesced in it rather than approved it. The West India Island purchase is justified by the President upon the theory that a naval station is needed, as in time of war our navy has no place which it can enter as a matter of right but a home port. In case of a foreign war this naval station will of course, be an object of assault by the enemy, if a first-class naval power like Great Britain; and it will cost more to defend it than to defend the harbor of New York or Boston.

Having purchased Russian America, there is no other part of America which requires purchasing. Indeed it will require effort on the part of our government to resist the voluntary cession of adjacent territory to the Union. The time may come when the laws of gravitation will permit us no longer to reject the adjoining States of North America and the islands off our coast, but no wise man, no prudent man, will do any act to hasten that event, or anticipate a time that will have all its own peculiar difficulties. A glance at the map of this Continent will satisfy the most extended imagination as to ultimate, imperial extent of the Republic. The few Atlantic States sufficed for the days of our fathers. The acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, including Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, was made twenty years later, not that they were wanted then, but because a delay in their purchase would have complicated their acquisition when they were needed. No such prudential reasons now exist. There is not a foot of territory in North America which will ever pass from the hands of its present owners until it passes into the possession of the United States. No additional European colony will ever be built upon this Continent, and those now here are passing through those stages of republicanization that will make their transition as States into the Union regular, easy, and natural. To hasten the acquisition of any of these foreign possessions is as impolitic as it will be irrational hereafter to resist it. Let them alone, and when the proper time comes, when their people shall have become sufficiently Americanized to render their incorporation with us a thing of course, then they will drop into our political circle just as the fruit when fully ripe will fall from the stem on which it has reached that stage.

The policy of holding colonies as dependents upon this Union, is of all things the most dangerous. We want no people unless they are to be part of our people, governed by our laws and enjoying all our liberties and privileges. We want no colonies—those fruitful springs of discontent, strife, abuse and expense. We want States peopled by American citizens, having no personal or political interests not identified exclusively with the interests and perpetuity of the American Union. We have half of our present territorial possessions unpeopled, and yet to be erected into States. We are in no special [illegible] not be anxious for annexation until they are willing to ask for it. The possession of Mexico would be a curse to us, and the longer it can be kept out of the Union the better. There is no danger of any North American territory outside of our Union taking wings and flying away, nor any danger of them becoming rival republics nor dangerous monarchies. Our Canadian brethren, with the perverseness of true John Bulls, dislike of all things to admit that there is or can be anything political half as good for the soul or the body, as the British constitution, and they have just invented a Dominion, which we sincerely hope will hold together for some time, because when that is wrecked the saving plank will be annexation, and for that the Canadian people, as shown by their conduct during the late war, are not sufficiently qualified at present. In Mexico there is another revolution, several States having "declared" for some rival Presidents. They too are unfit for annexation, but by the time the present generation of revolutionists will have died off or been executed, and a numerous American population shall have moved into Sonora, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and other Northern States, it will be soon enough to talk of extending our Southern boundary.

For the present we want no more territory, with or without price; we want no colonies under any consideration. We have work enough at home. We have ten or a dozen States now which require as much labor to Americanize and make free as we have the strength to exert; we have a big debt which has to be paid; we have accounts to settle with Great Britain, and, altogether, we think we had better keep our millions of gold, and leave St. Thomas to wait a few years, and struggle against earthquakes and hurricanes without intervention on our part.

Cause of an Evil.

"We want work that we may buy bread!" is the cry now far too frequently heard in the manufacturing districts of the East. "Give us work, or we starve!"

We have had within a little more than six years eleven changes of the tariff, each one increasing the duties on imports, and each one justified and defended on the ground that it was needed by the workingmen of the country as a method of defence against the pauper labor of the Old World. The duties now average more than 60 *per cent* in gold, or about 85 per cent in currency. Under the operations of these various tariff acts, the work of mutual robbery has gone on between class and class to an extent that has no present parallel in the whole civilized world; and now the result is, that every form of Eastern industry, except agriculture, being plundered by every other form, is so hampered and embarrassed that, though prices of all that we eat, drink and wear are high, the derangements of business are so serious that little profit is realized therefrom; hence employers are scarce, and operatives are appalled by a prospective want of bread. Mutual robbery has done its legitimate work. The iron men have plundered all who use their products; the woollen men have done the same; the cotton men are no better—all protected, and all striving to see who should get the most for the least—they have now reached a phase in the system which places irritating and disturbing statutes above the laws of trade that they little expected to see. In the meantime, the men who toil either in the workshop or in the field have suffered most. When their muscles, which are their capital and their machinery, stop work the bread stops as well. They cannot shut down the gate or turn off the steam and wait better times. The earnings of to-day are consumed to-morrow, and when toil ceases want steps in.

We suppose that political economists of the Carey school will insist that all the evils now complained of are due to want of "protection." "Vote for more tariff, and you shall have the wherewithal to eat," will be their command and promise. Doubtless, the remedy would be like an [illegible] whose coppers are nearly burned out. A [illegible] happy for as much as a half an hour, or until the force of the stimulant was spent, when he would relapse into a state worse than that which he endeavored to improve. Give the tariff another turn upward,—make the duties seventy or even one hundred per cent, or, what would answer the purpose as well, close all ports so that nothing can come in or go out—and we doubtless should see the effect of the rum-sucker's panacea—more rum—again illustrated; but the improvement would be only temporary. The law of compensation is inexorable. The final break-down would come at last. The infirmities and disabilities of to-day would reappear in form so aggravated that the patient must inevitably succumb.

The time is coming, we trust, in this outrageously "protected" country, when all men who have eyes will see that the method which we have of late pursued is not the way by which we shall become either rich or strong. This excessive taxing of John and Thomas for the benefit of James and William, and the taxing of James and William for the benefit of John and Thomas, both at the same time, is, to say the least, an expensive and unnecessary operation. It is not made better either by the fact that John is all the while working his wits to get the better of William, and that James loses no opportunity to steal a march on Thomas. Yet that is just what we are every day doing. Every tariff act which exceeds in its scale of duties a strictly revenue limitation is based on the policy of mutual plunder. Is it any wonder that all parties should be tired of doing business under such a false and vicious system, and that labor should stand in the market idle?

The Ineradicable Idea of Slavery.

James M. Mason, formerly a Senator from Virginia, celebrated for his "plantation manners," and, during the rebellion, the Confederate minister to England, has recently sent to the Richmond papers for publication a correspondence between himself and one Graham. Graham has taken up a residence in Jamaica, and wrote to Mason suggesting that he, Davis, Breckenridge, and the Southern people generally, should migrate to that island; to this Mason objects, because the negroes of Jamaica are free, and there is no hope that Great Britain will enslave them again. He thinks the United States offers better advantages in this respect, because his

"Decided conviction, has been that, for the present at least, it would be better for them to remain and wait events, in the hope and belief that a time must come when the reckless and unscrupulous party in power at Washington would be overthrown, and the Southern rebels again remitted to full and exclusive control over their respective populations, without foreign intervention. In such case, I should rely that the intelligence, wisdom, and, more than all, the experience of our people in regard to the negroes, would enable *them to devise some system of legislation by which without again reducing them to slavery, they could be made to discharge the incumbent duties of a laboring class*—a hope now much encouraged by the apparent tone of the North, as evinced in the late elections. I am satisfied that nothing but such exclusive control can save our people from the alternative of exterminating the blacks, or of abandoning the country to them."

It will be seen that Mason reluctantly admits the improbability of reducing the negroes to slavery again, but he has hopes that such legislation could be had by which they "could be made to discharge the incumbent duty of the laboring class." This means to establish peonage or the "apprentice system," which is slavery in all essential things. Mr. Mason, with the full light of six years' experience, still clings to slavery as the sum of human happiness for the white owners and the black slaves, and he gravely declares his faith in the re-establishment of that system under another name. The war has taught Mr. Mason nothing; 1867 still finds him grovelling in the darkness of a past age; he still dreams of a laboring class as distinct from the superior race—still dreams of masters and slaves, of the lash and the human chattels.

But the reader will not fail to notice why Mr. Mason's hope of the restoration of slavery has been revived. He thinks the result of the recent elections, so far as they show a gain for the "Democratic party," show an "apparent tone" at the North in favor of the great ineradicable idea at the "South," that slavery is to be re-established. Mason is not alone in this. Every ex-slaveholder has made out his lists of slaves. The recent seeming "Democratic gains" gave to these lists, in the estimation of the holders, an increased value, and a real Copperhead triumph would raise the hopes of ex-rebels to a conviction that slavery would be re-established, and the owners compensated not only for the missing slaves [illegible] the interval of freedom. With that idea universally prevailing among the rebels, it is easy to understand why they reject all offers of reconstruction based upon the freedom of the whole people.

Proposed Abolition of the Civil Code in Louisiana.

The Committee on Schedule in the Convention of Louisiana, whose members, we are informed, are largely composed of members of a "credulous race," have recommended in their report the adoption of a resolution which indicates that the loyal men of that State are determined that the form of government shall be in fact Republican. Now that slavery is gone and the imperial rule of the Southern oligarchy is broken, there is no good reason why a code of laws which is almost the same as that which existed in ancient Rome should be retained. The committee recommend that the entire civil law system of code and practice be abolished, and that the common law of England, and the various statutes passed prior to the fourth year of the reign of King James, with few exceptions, be adopted as the law of Louisiana. It has always been a matter of surprise to foreigners that at the time of the admission of Louisiana the strange anomaly of the law code of the Spanish and French provinces was allowed to be retained. It is true that great confusion would doubtless have been created in the tenure of land and in many legal transactions, but it is also true that the spirit of the civil code is hostile to our republican notions of liberty. It was, we think, John Adams that said, at the time of the impeachment of Blount, that if he had supposed the civil law would have been adopted he would never have drawn his sword in behalf of the revolution, and, in an admirable comparison of the two systems, said: "Civil law is the law of wisdom, but of servitude; the law of a great commercial empire, but contrary to the principles of justice and equality in the relations between men in society, and a law under which the head of the government was *Imperator Augustus legibus solutus*." As a venerable system of jurisprudence upon which the greatest minds of the past have labored, as a precise and symmetrical code, superior in many respects to the English common law, the civil law is worthy of the highest consideration. But our admiration for it is such as we have for all monuments of antiquity.

While respecting the wisdom, culture, and civilization of which such memorials are the majestic record, we feel that such customs and laws are not adapted to our own time. Of the fundamental principles of our theory of liberty the civil law has scarce a word. Personal rights, freedom, self-government, civil liberty, trials by jury, are terms almost unknown to the civil code. Wherever it has gone, and by whatever nationality adopted, it has never lost the impress of its origin. The seal of an Imperator is upon it. The vital principles of living liberty it ignores. And it is no recommendation to its adoption by an American republic that it is the code only of those nations where the principles of Anglican liberty are least developed. France, an elective despotism, bases its code mainly upon the civil law. Austria, reverencing everything that is of the past, administers justice by the civil code. In the countries that with more or less right are ranked among the civilized nations, whenever, in the name of government and order, the fundamental rights of man are violated, the civil law has always been a convenient instrument to protect those whose high functions it is to deprive their subjects of this liberty. At all events the existence of this code in this country is a singular anachronism, and the sooner it is abolished the better. The report will doubtless meet with much opposition from such lawyers as there may be in the Convention, for they are proverbially a conservative class, and a proposition to change the code, and to set them all at work at their books again, will probably not meet with very much favor. However, the advantage of a common code throughout the Union, and above all, the claims of consistency to the theory of our government require that, when Louisiana is completely regenerated, the grand old principles of English liberty, and the maxims of the common law, shall take the place of the obsolete Roman code. The other proposition, that legal documents published in any other than the English language shall be null and void, is a matter of legitimate difference of opinion, and does not meet our approbation.

The inability of a man to read English is not a proof of incapacity for citizenship. There is no fear that any other than the English language will become the language of this country, and it is a relic of a school of bigoted patriotism to base a man's qualification for citizenship upon his ability to read the English language. Liberty does not suffer in Switzerland from the diversity of languages, yet there are five different languages, and three legally recognized by the government. In our Northern cities civil liberty is not endangered from the fact that municipal enactments are published in German. We consider the abolition of the civil code judicious and wise, but regard the prohibition of the use of French as impolitic.

Republican National Convention.

The Republican National Convention is to be held in Chicago. An announcement of this fact carries with it a notice to our citizens that they will not disregard. An immense crowd will be in attendance from all parts of the Union; and the members thereof must be provided for. We challenge the hospitality of our Republican friends of the city, and we know that we shall not do so in vain. Our party friends may depend upon it that the latch-string of every Republican door will be on the outside. Chicago does nothing by halves. Having asked that the convention be held here, she will prove that she is worthy of the honor conferred upon her. We take it for granted that the representatives of Chicago before the committee, entered into certain obligations concerning a fit place in which the assembled tens of thousands may meet and deliberate on the best way of saving the republic. We do not know at this writing what those representatives have pledged Chicago to do. No doubt their engagements will be approved, whatever they may be. If we are to put up a "wigwam," or any other structure, we must be sure that it will be worthy of the purpose to which it will be consecrated, and of the great city in which it is erected. And now is the time for the preliminary arrangements which shall secure the execution of our bargain with the committee. Money will be wanted, and we suggest that the collection of it should begin soon. A public meeting is a necessity, and we move that it be called. Will not the Republican City Committee see to this at once? The initiatory steps are within its line of duty. What do the members thereof say?

The Majority Rule.

The *Staats Zeitung*, unable to see that it has made a mistake, or unwilling to confess that it has done so, persists in assailing the wise proposition of Senator Wilson to provide that in all elections hereafter under the Reconstruction act, the result shall be determined by the *majority of those voting*, and not by a majority of the names on the Registry act. The *Zeitung* thinks that THE TRIBUNE "not only does not understand German, "which would be pardonable, but not "English either, which is a more serious "matter." We may admit that our English is defective, but deny a want of capacity to comprehend the editorials of the *Zeitung*.

The reconstruction laws provide that unless the vote upon calling a convention or ratifying the constitution equals a majority of the names on the registry list, then the convention or constitution is to be considered rejected. We insist that this requirement is a vicious one, because it offers an inducement for abstaining from the election, and because it includes in the negative vote all those who are kept from the polls, all those who have been improperly registered, and all those who may died or moved away between registration and the day of election.

Let us illustrate the working of this scheme: In a State were the whole number of legal voters may be 150,000; the registration, by including names of persons not voters, and of persons moving [illegible] twice [illegible], and of persons deceased, may number 160,000 names. Experience has shown that twenty per cent of voters never vote. Estimating the actual strength of parties to be 90,000 in favor of the constitution and 60,000 against it, the election may show the following result: For the constitution, 72,000; against the constitution, [illegible]000, and still the constitution would be rejected. The negative would consist of 60,000 absentees opposed to the constitution, 10,000 names illegally or improperly registered, and 18,000 of those in favor of the constitution, detained by business, bad weather, sickness or other causes, from the polls. To pretend that a negative thus made up would represent the popular will is to assert an absurdity as patent when asserted in German as it is in English. Had the Reconstruction act provided that a majority of the votes cast should determine the result, the vote in each of the Southern States would have been much larger than it was. [illegible] opposed to calling conventions under the law would not then find themselves reinforced by the dead, sick, absent and indifferent, and names twice or thrice registered would not then count against a convention, as is now the case. The law, as it stands, greatly aids the disloyal part of the population to defeat the conventions. Judge Trumbull opposed this feature of the bill when it was before the Senate, but for some reason never explained, he was overruled, and the absurd and vicious provision was foisted upon the act which the *Zeitung* now defends and applauds.

☞ A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:

Of the fifty-seven members who voted for the resolution it must not be thought that all sincerely desired the impeachment of the President. The Indiana delegation, which voted almost solidly in the affirmative, did so in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify their course. Others voted for impeachment, well knowing that it could not be carried, on the principle that their action *would seem bold*, and might be quoted with effect in future canvasses. Had the passage of the resolution depended on the votes of these gentlemen, they would have been found against it; but there were probably forty men who were convinced that the testimony justified the House in bringing the President to a trial, though they did not undertake to usurp the functions of the Senate in judging of his innocence or guilt.

Among those of the Illinois delegation who voted for impeachment "on the "principle that their action would seem "bold, and might be quoted in future "canvasses," but who, it is believed, really did not desire the resolution to pass, may be enumerated Bromwell, Cullom and Judd, and perhaps Farnsworth. As to the others, Logan and Harding, they have been strenuous impeachers from the first. Nobody supposes that if the passage of the resolution had depended upon the vote of the Illinois delegation that more than two votes at the utmost, would have been given for it. As the matter turned out, it makes no great odds how they voted, except for the look of the thing. One thing is very certain, however, that nine-tenths of the people of Illinois wanted the question summarily disposed of in just the way it was.

☞ We clip the following from the New York *Tribune*:

"A correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, writing from California, declares that if Congress adopts a radical policy it will lose the support of the Pacific States, and that if General Grant approves the radicalism of Congress he can carry neither California, Oregon, nor Nevada. If President Lincoln were living, it might perhaps remind him of the little anecdote about a Hibernian breakfasting on eggs. Hearing a faint cluck from one of them just as it was passing the larynx—'Be aisy now, chick,' he remarked, 'ye spoke too late.' Congress adopted a radical policy at its last session, and if that fact has not yet been ascertained in the Pacific States, we doubt if it will greatly affect the next election."

Our California correspondent is, like a good many other people, more scared than hurt at what is called "Radicalism." He is a staunch supporter of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and is a vigorous opponent of the principles of the Copperhead party, and of the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson, but like some others he prefers to be considered a conservative Republican. General Grant is perfectly certain of carrying California, Oregon and Nevada, and for that part all the States between San Francisco and Buffalo. The only "doubtful" State between the Pacific and Atlantic is New York.

A WINTER IN THE FAR NORTH-WEST.

The Labors of the Russian-American Telegraph Expedition.

A Story of Hardship and Privation.

Concerning the Country and How the Natives Live.

The Extreme Cold and its Terrors.

Strange Peculiarities of the Esquimaux Race.

Interesting Glimpses of their Domestic Life.

A Thrilling Walrus Hunt Forty Miles from Land.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORT CLARENCE, Russian America, Aug. 2.

We sailed from San Francisco July 11, 1866, on board the flag-ship Nightingale, in command of C. M. Scammon, Commodore of the fleet in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, bound for Plover Bay, East Siberia, with 114 persons, including passengers and crew. The vessel carried also a large cargo of stores and telegraph material, besides two small stern-wheel steamers, for use on the upper rivers, which completely encumbered her decks and rendered the voyage rather disagreeable. Nothing of interest occurred until our arrival, except the death of one of our constructors by delirium tremens, and his burial at sea, three days out from San Francisco. On nearing St. Lawrence Island, the vessel was boarded by natives in a skin boat, begging for *tobac* and offering to trade a few skins and whalebone.

On the 14th of August, thirty-four days out from San Francisco, we anchored in the harbor of St. Lawrence Island, near the foot of bold, barren and precipitous mountains, with deep gorges filled with perpetual snow. A dense fog came slowly creeping along, gloomily shrouding their peaks and gradually settling down upon us with a cold rain, which fell in large drops through the thickening mist. This weather continued for three days, and although the mercury stood at about fifty degrees above zero, the extreme humidity of the atmosphere seemed to rapidly rob the system of its heat and chill us to the very bone. Indeed, such forbidding aspect did everything present, that nearly every one wished himself back again in a more genial climate. The bark H. L. Rutgers had arrived here three days before us, with twenty or thirty contractors, telegraph material and lumber from Puget Sound. On the 18th the steamer Geo. H. Wright arrived with Colonel Bulkley on board, and, a few days afterward, the vessels moved up to the head of the harbor and the landing of stores, and building of quarters for the party who were to remain at that station, immediately commenced. A route was explored to Penkigu Gulf, on Behring Straits, a distance of fourteen miles, at which point the cable was to be landed on the Asiatic side, and the construction of line commenced in that direction, seven miles of which were completed before the departure of the fleet.

After the arrival of the bark Golden Gate on the 26th, parties were organized for the different stations to be established on the line, and provisions, stores and building material were distributed and transferred to the different vessels. On the 11th of September our party, consisting of forty-two men, under command of Captain D. B. Libby, took their departure for this station on the bark Rutgers, leaving in port the steamer Wright and ship Nightingale with a party of sixteen or eighteen men who were to report to Major Robert Kennicott at Fort St. Michaels R. A.; the bark Golden Gate, with a party under command of Captain R. Bush to establish a station on Anadyr Bay, East Siberia; and the whaling brig Victoria, with her rudder gone. A party of sixteen men were also left at that station, under Captain W. H. Kelsey.

We arrived here on the 16th of September, having consumed five days crossing Behring Sea. On the 14th, George O'Callahan, one of our constructors, died of brain fever, and was buried on shore after our arrival. The harbor is situated on Cape Prince of Wales, about ninety miles east of the narrowest point in the straits. It is about ten miles in length by eight in width, and is protected from the sea by a long narrow sand spit, extending from Cape Douglas to within about one mile of Cape York. Its mouth is narrow, and too shallow to admit vessels drawing over three fathoms of water. At the head, and separated from it by a small sand spit, is Grantley Harbor, about sixteen miles in length and three in width, on the northern shore of which Captain Moore spent one winter while in search of Sir John Franklin. On the south western side are several small coves and lakes, divided from the harbor by sand spits, and on the northeastern side a strip of low, boggy ground, about one and a half miles in width, containing several small lakes [illegible]. In a southeasterly direction, and about thirty miles distant, are seen a range of snow-covered mountains, called by the natives Kiglovight, about 3,000 feet high, with jagged peaks, among which the sun plays bo-peep for about an hour and a half during the short days in winter. In the opposite direction is another range, which extends along the straits towards Kotzebue Sound.

As we entered the harbor, the vessel's guns were loaded and every precaution taken to guard against surprise by the natives, as whalers and Russians had represented them as being very treacherous and hostile, some having been attacked with a view of capturing the vessel. Upon landing, however, we found them friendly and hospitable. Grounds were selected on the northeast side of the harbor, and the erection of quarters and landing of stores and material hurriedly pushed forward, as the lateness of the season would admit of no delays, and as we expected every day that the ice would close in upon us. A large lot of poles, wires, and other telegraph material, with nineteen tons of coal and commissary stores for nine months were left us, and on the arrival of the steamer Wright on the 28th of September, our Arctic habitations were completed and the bark ready to leave. The steamer brought us tidings of the safe arrival of the party on board the Nightingale at St. Michaels, the sad news of the death of Major Robert Kennicott, and the report from Victoria of the success of the Atlantic cable, which were our latest dates from civilization during the winter. Colonel Bulkley and Colonel Wicker came ashore and examined our quarters, expressing satisfaction and bidding us farewell, and at four o'clock the steamer towed the bark out to sea, and we were left for the winter.

The station consisted of four buildings, one of which was constructed of planed matched boards eighteen feet in length by twelve in width, with double walls twelve feet high with a space of about ten inches between them filled with moss. On two opposite corners are small towers, the upper portion of which is larger than the lower, and lined with plank sufficient to render it bullet-proof. Through the sides and that portion of the floor extending over the lower walls, port-holes were cut to afford means of protecting the building against any hostile demonstration from the Indians. The other buildings, constructed of telegraph poles and sod, were each eighteen feet square with walls about three feet thick—one on each side of the lower house occupied by the constructors and one in the rear used as a store house. Each building has two small double windows and one door, facing the southwest.

The work on the line, after the sailing of the vessels, was energetically pushed forward, so that sixteen miles were completed and in working order on November 26. Then first spoke the electric machine o'er the eternal snows of Russian America, swelling and throbbing in unison with its kindred subtility the Aurora, and astonishing the untutored Esquimaux, who, crossing himself, termed it the evil one. Severe weather compelled the return of the working parties to camp on December 7, and nothing but exploring was done until spring.

Trips were made in all directions, north to Kotzebue Sound, west to Behring Straits, south to Igak Island, and west to Fort St. Michael, the latter trip being made in the dead of winter, 800 miles, with the mercury frequently 65° below zero. The Esquimaux everywhere treated us in a friendly manner, acting as guides and running ahead of our dogs for a few presents.

On the 15th of March the work was again resumed, the men sleeping in tents, with the mercury at 55° below zero. The work progressed slowly, on account of the difficult distribution of material and labor in digging post holes, the earth being frozen to a flinty hardness, and of such consistency as to challenge the steel points in the crowbars, frequently rendering them useless in a few minutes work. Only twenty-two miles were finished when our provisions gave out and the work was stopped.

Through some culpable mismanagement of the company's agents, insufficient provisions had been left us, and for nearly three months starvation stared us in the face. Everything in the shape of food failed us just in the season when no game or fish could be obtained, and we were obliged to scatter among the Esquimaux villages and subsist on such food as they could provide, mostly walrus and seal flesh, which is anything but palatable to a civilized taste, notwithstanding the statements of the explorer Captain Hall to the contrary, (he calls it nectar and ambrosia). Most of the party became so poor upon this diet that hope of surviving until our vessels arrived began to fail us, and a party was sent to Kingegan to intercept some vessel passing north and obtain some provision, which we succeeded in doing, after several attempts, but three days previous to the arrival of our vessels.

The seasons here are, properly speaking, but two—a long cold winter and a short summer. Before our vessels left us, winter had actually set in, and early in October the rivers and lakes were frozen. On the 10th of the following month the bay and harbor were bound in its icy fetters. The weather gradually increased in severity, and howling storms of sleet and cutting wind and snow came down upon us from the east and northeast, frequently continuing for weeks, piling the snow in huge drifts, and so completely burying our habitations that we were compelled to find egress through the upper story window. The unfortunate traveller caught in these storms stands but little chance against the freezing and tempestuous elements. Two of our party were caught in one of these gales, while hauling pole, about six miles from camp, and barely escaped with their lives. The atmosphere was so densely filled with drifting snow that they were obliged to trust [illegible] dogs, who, poor things, taking the [illegible] route, precipitated themselves [illegible] over a frightful precipice, howling [illegible] in their unaided [illegible] descent to the base, crashed [illegible], the men escaping the leap by slipping from the sledge just as the leading dogs pitched over the cliff. The sledge was so broken that the dogs became detached and came home alone, awakening still greater anxiety among those in camp for the safety of their comrades. Several attempts were made to go out and find them, but the storm was so fierce that it blinded and almost threw the men from their feet. After about six hours absence they arrived, completely exhausted and almost frozen, having burrowed themselves in snow drifts to rest, and battled with the elements until they reached camp. Two others were lost in a similar storm, and traveled for five hours in circles, within a mile of the station, endeavoring to reach home.

From the middle of October to the latter part of March the days are short and gloomy, and, at the winter equinox, there are but two hours of daylight. During these months the mercury is always below zero, reaching 45° on the coast, and 68° a short distance in the interior. Everything is desolate and dreary. Nothing is to be seen but vast fields of snow and ice, occasionally relieved by some dark jutting crag in a distant mountain. The cold is so intense that ice formed on the floors of our sleeping apartments, and frost and sparkling crystals from the roof four inches in length, and the blankets in which we slept became stiff as boards and froze to the walls.

The summer, although short, is strangely in contrast with the desolate winter. From the first of May to the latter part of August, there is no night, the sun barely hiding his face behind the mountains for a short time, and appearing again the Northeast. About June 21st we saw its face for nearly two weeks without setting. At this season it is quite warm. The continued glare and reflection upon the snow causes snow-blindness, and frequently blisters the face. The snow melts rapidly and the streams which have so long been closed, burst forth in rapid torrents, rendering travelling out of the question until the bays and harbors open in the latter part of June, when travel can be done only by water. The grass and a few delicate flowers spring up in the valleys, as if by magic, frequently growing within a few feet from an immense snow drift. Mosquitoes swarm in myriads and compel a person to protect his face and hands from their bloody attacks.

The country embraced in Cape Prince of Wales is hilly, marshy and mountainous, and produces no timber. Nothing but a species of arctic willow, which grows in a temperature as low as 40° Farenheit, and attains a height of two or three feet, can be found. The ground never thaws to a greater depth than twelve inches. To what depth it is frozen we never knew; but after digging a hole twenty-five feet solid, for water and a ground wire, we found it frozen still harder than near the surface. Drift wood is found in abundance along the coast. Grouse and fish of all kinds are plentiful at certain seasons. Reindeer are very scarce in this vicinity. There are no minerals except plumbago and armenian bole, which the natives pick up on the surface and use as paint. Indications of copper and iron are, however, frequent. South of Golovin Bay and along the Kvichpak River the country is sparsely timbered with spruce and larch. Coal has also been found in this district, but not in large quantities.

The natives are a strong robust looking people, usually below the medium stature, but are occasionally found among both sexes measuring six feet in height. Their color and general physiognomy are strikingly similar to those of the Chinese race, and they possess the same almond eye and high cheek bone peculiar to these latter people. The males have no beards and wear only a rim of hair around their heads, the top being sheared as closely as possible. On each side of the lower lip a hole is cut, and a stone or blue bead ornament inserted. The females, after reaching a certain age, are tattooed with perpendicular lines on the lower lip. Their dress consists of a deerskin ah-tega, (coat), with no opening except for the face and at the bottom, the edges trimmed with sloth or wolf skin; nelie-kaks, (breeches), of either seal or deer skin, girdled about the loins instead of the waist, extending just below the knee; and kum-muks, (boots), with uppers and legs of seal or deer skin, reaching to the knee, and soles of thick walrus or seal hide, corrugated at the heel and toe to shape them to the foot. The female's dress differs from that of the men only in the breeches and boots, being in one garment, and the coat being longer in the front and back than at the sides, and ornamented with white deer skin trimming. In wet weather, over this dress is worn a kap-a-tuk (shirt) of the same shape as the deer skin coats, made of walrus or seal intestines, which are cleaned and dried for that purpose.

Their tu-pecks (huts) are constructed of drift-wood, under ground, and nearly square, with a small window in the centre of the roof covered with kap-a-tuk shuk (prepared seal intestines), which is sufficiently transparent to admit nearly as much light as glass. The entrance to these huts is like the entrance to a gopher's nest. You drop down into a hole about two feet square and six feet deep, and crawling along almost on your hands and knees through a low, narrow, dark and filthy tunnel, to a small hole about the height of your knees through which you are admitted to the interior, the atmosphere of which is peculiarly odoriferous and disgusting. The floor is made of hewed planks of drift-wood and at the back side is a shelf of the same material about four feet wide, upon which the older children and unmarried Indians sleep, in a curled up position, and sit during the day. Underneath this shelf sleep the head of the family with his wife or wives, and smaller children.

On each side of the room, and raised above the floor about four inches, are shallow stone or wooden vessels filled with oil, with burning moss upon their edges, over which hangs [illegible] its continual dropping supplies the lamps with oil. This combustion furnishes ample heat and light for the apartment. While sitting in their huts, nothing is worn but their breeches, as the temperature is generally kept up to a summer heat. Connected with the entrance to these huts is a smaller apartment used as a cook house in which they burn drift wood, an opening being left in the roof for the smoke to escape. The huts of those living back from the coast, where no drift wood is found is much poorer than these, having no shelves or floors, a slight elevation of earth only being left around the sides to sleep on. Everything is filthy to an extent which I can only leave the reader to imagine. Their villages are without order, or regard to streets or paths and look like so many mole hills. Their caches are the only thing which can be seen above ground and give notice to the traveller that he is approaching a village. They are built upon posts about eight feet high and are used to keep provisions, boats, sledges, etc., from their voracious dogs.

The food of those inhabiting the coast consists chiefly of the flesh of the walrus and seal which they boil or roast on the coals. When one of these animals is captured it is immediately taken by the squaws, skinned and cut up, and the work of cooking and eating commenced, and never ceased until the whole animal is devoured. The cooking is done in large earthen pots manufactured from a peculiar clay, and obtained from the Siberian Esquimaux. They are considered very valuable by the squaws, who handle them with the utmost care, always greasing them with a piece of blubber when they take them off the fire. After the flesh is cooked it is turned into a large wooden vessel, and all sitting down around it, eat voraciously, dipping it first in oil, which is always kept in a small wooden pail near at hand. Those living [illegible] the interior subsist mostly on fish, eating them [illegible].

Dancing, a favorite amusement, is indulged in by old and young. Every village containing over fifty inhabitants has its dance house, the floor of which is laid on poles, to allow it to spring. A narrow shelf is constructed at one end, on which the musicians sit. At these poo-lilys (dances) all wear their best garments, ornamented with animals' tails and strips of sloth skin, and fancy gloves and boots made for that purpose. Around the head is worn a band ornamented with feathers and blue beads, and on some occasions a frightfully hideous looking leathern or wooden mask is worn. Their music consists in singing, and drumming on an instrument called a sou-yak, made of walrus bladder stretched over a hoop and fastened to a small handle, five or six of which, of different sizes, are played at a time. At the commencement each Indian leaps into the air as high as he can, shouting Oo-ee—Oo-ee, then keeps time to the music with his right foot, and jerking gesticulations of the arms and body, the left foot being raised from the floor only at the heel. The movements of the females consist in a modest swinging to and fro of the arms and a slight bending of the knees in time with the music, similar to the Japanese style of dancing. Jumping is also considered a great feat among these Indians. Some will jump nearly twice their height, and touch a suspended object with both feet. Among their other amusements are tilting, pitching wire rings, which the squaws wear around their arms, and tossing each other in the air from a blanket.

Their religion is but bigoted superstition. Among them are ung-ut-kooks, doctors who profess supernaturalism and fanatically perpetuate their superstitious beliefs. They know but one ruling spirit, an evil one which they call Tun-rak, whom they fear as the begetter of all their evils and illness. When sickness occurs in a family, these doctors are immediately called and pretend to drive away the devil and the disease by drumming on a sou-yak, singing and talking in hoarse tones to the evil one with the head covered with a kapai-tak, after which they perform a few tricks to display their powers, such as blowing beads through the head, eating fire, &c. Their influence over the people is very great, every injunction given by them being religiously obeyed. They will not leave their villages in any direction to go to another during the hunting season, fearing that the game will follow them and not return. Neither will they allow any game which exists upon land or in fresh water to be cooked over the same fire, or in the same hut, with anything killed at sea. These scruples often inconvenienced us while living with them, we being obliged to cook our ducks and grouse outside in the cold.

Marriage among these natives is simply agreeing to live together, and the partnership is as easily dissolved, if either party is dissatisfied. Divorces, however, are seldom heard of, as there generally live two or three wives with one husband, without quarrelling, each loving and affectionately caring for her own children. Death by disease or accident seldom occurs among them; but when it does, the hut in which the person dies is abandoned forever and the body left inside. When they become so feeble that they are not expected to live, a hut of skins is built outside, where they are transferred to spend the remainder of their days. Their burial consists simply in placing the body on top of the ground, or among the rocks, partially covering it with drift wood, and placing upon the grave all the property, such as boats, canoes and wooden dishes that the deceased possessed.

In the month of June, when the whalers and traders pass north, the Esquimaux flock to the coast with their articles of barter, which are sable, fox, martin, minx, black, white and red fox, [illegible] otter, muskrat, ermine and wolf skins and walrus tusks, which they trade for shot-guns, powder, shot, bullets, caps, while [illegible], knives and long-rok (alcohol). Much [illegible] is done in these articles among themselves, and many of them bring on board fifty to two hundred valuable skins, while others bring but five or ten, the price of a single or double-barrelled gun. They are quite shrewd and careful in their trade, bringing out their skins in small lots and receiving the articles of exchange for each singly. For alcohol they will trade almost anything they have, such a strong thirst have they for the intoxicating drink. The traders dare not give it to them until they have weighed anchor and set sail for their departure, on account of its rapid influence upon the Indians. It takes but about three table-spoonsful to make them so drunk that they foam at the mouth, and when they are drunk they are anything but peaceable, cutting and killing every one they meet, even their own relatives, until they fall down with intoxication. The squaws also, not only drink themselves, but give it to their children, even to the infant at the breast. There is not an Indian on the cape who has not numerous scars from wounds received in these drunken brawls. Those who are quiet and peaceable can only escape the thrusts of the others by flight.

While at Kingegan, an Esquimaux village of about 900 inhabitants, on the straits, I accompanied the natives on one of their walrus hunts in Behring's Sea, which was both dangerous and exciting. Before venturing into the straits north winds are chosen and incantations performed to insure safety. Their boats, which are made of walrus hide stretched over light wooden frames of drift-wood, about fifteen feet long, are kept near the water's edge in readiness to start without loss of time. With the wind fair we started. About fifty boats, each containing nine Esquimaux, shoved off from the land ice at the same time, and a general race was indulged in as we paddled out to sea. The scene was grand and exciting. Every Indian pulled with all his strength, shouting and hooting as they dodged among the ice floes with bare heads, and hair streaming in the wind. This was kept up until we were about forty miles out from shore, when they became separated in their search for walrus. Here a stop was made to listen for the bark of the animals which were heard about a mile ahead of us. One of the Indians exclaimed ah-mal-vak-tok (great many) and we paddled hastily forward until we were in sight of the walrus, which were lying on the floes in large numbers as far as the eye could reach, barking and playing with their young. Here another stop was made, and everything gotten ready for the attack. Spears, guns and harpoons were placed where they could be seized instantly, and a large walrus-hide rope was stretched the whole length of the boat just inside the gunwale, to each end of which were attached large seal-skin buoys. Kap-a-tuks were put on over their deerskin coats, and every dark object carefully hidden from the view of the animals. After these preparations we paddled rapidly and noiselessly forward, shooting the bow of the boat up on to the floe which had been selected with the largest number of walrus upon it. As they plunged off into the water each Indian hurled his spear into one of them, and fastened the line attached to its head to the rope connecting the buoys in the boat, which were immediately thrown overboard and the captured walrus allowed to plunge and snort around in the water. As they came to the surface they were killed by thrusting a long lance through the body, or shot in the head when they do not come close enough to be lanced. When all were killed they were towed to a large floe, hauled out, skinned and dressed. This is the work of but a moment, as these Esquimaux are well skilled in the use of the knife and thoroughly understand the anatomy of these animals. One of them extracted the bullet from the brain of a large walrus which I had shot and gave it to me as a remembrance of the hunt. After the operation of dressing, every part of the animal, except the gall, for which they have no use, was thrown into the boat, and we started in search of more, paddling and sailing around among the floes for nearly two days without success. A heavy fog settled down upon us, and we were lost for several hours, when it cleared away with a strong south wind which rendered our position extremely critical, as

"The ice was here, the ice was there
The ice was all around,
It crack'd and growl'd and roar'd and howl'd,
Like noises in a swound."

Our escape seemed almost miraculous, an opening happening to occur through which we dodged until we reached open water, when we set sail and reached shore in safety after being three days out with but very little to eat. Several boats have gone out in this manner and never returned.

The bark Clara Belle arrived here June 27th and we are once more in communication with the world, and about to bid adieu to our arctic prison. Never did men feel more rejoiced than did our party when the vessel sailed into anchorage in this port. Starvation with all its attendant evils fled with her approach, and the sufferings were forgotten in her arrival. We are informed that this is now United States territory and the stars and stripes are now floating over our station in honor of the event. The Clara Belle will take us to Plover Bay, E. S. where we will await the arrival of the Nightingale, while she will go to gather the other parties at that place, after which we shall all start for home.

W. A. W.

LITERATURE.

Notices of New Publications.

SNOW-BOUND. A Winter Idyl. By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

It is not our purpose to review the well-known domestic poem of "Snow-Bound." That has already been done in these columns. The work has found its way to thousands of firesides, and has inspired new love and admiration for the old Quaker poet, who has drawn such charming pictures of New England homes and life on its hill sides. The edition before us is especially designed for the holidays, and in its mechanical execution will compare favorably with any work that has been issued from the American [illegible] have manifested good taste in selecting Snow-Bound for the holiday market, for no work of the year is better adapted for the peculiar season or for Christmas and New Year's gift than this poem. It is full of the genius of the New Year, of winter and of the pleasant New England winter's life. The book is bound in blue muslin, with gilt back and cover. The paper is very heavy and exquisitely tinted, and the typography neat and clear. The illustrations are one of the most pleasant features of the volume, and show the beautiful effects that can be worked up in wood at the hands of a good engraver. They were drawn by Mr. Harry Fenn from sketches made by him during a visit to the scene of the poem. The engraving has been done by Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, under whose supervision the book has been prepared, and Mr. W. J. Linton. The vignette portrait of Mr. Whittier, which adorns the frontispiece, was drawn upon the wood by Mr. W. J. Hennessy and engraved by John Andrew. The illustrations occupy every page, and although mainly in miniature, are wrought up in admirable detail, with great smoothness and delicacy of handling, and yet with spirit and freedom. Art has been too long confined to the canvass and to steel and copper. These engravings show that there are possibilities in wood worthy the attention of any artist. The engravings in the volume before us of a night scene in a cemetery, the stars shining through the cypress trees (p. 24); the snow-scene in the woods, full of winter feeling, (p. 17); a school of porpoises plunging through the waves, (p. 32); and a summer scene in the woods, (p. 40), where the tangled underbrush, the flowers and old gnarled trees are most elaborately treated—all show not only a close study of nature, but that wood can express both a photographic similarity, and even a feeling and sentiment closely akin to oils, and that, too, without the great auxiliary of color. In all respects, Snow-Bound will prove a most elegant and desirable gift-book, both in the adaptation of the poem to the season and the strongly artistic method with which it has been prepared for the press.

PICTURES FROM ITALY AND AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. London: Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 1867.

SKETCHES BY BOZ. Illustrative of Every Day Life and Every Day People. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. London: Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 1868.

THE ADVENTURES OF OLIVER TWIST. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly. 1868.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Illustrations by H. K. Browne. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. London: Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 1867.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS AND SKETCHES BY BOZ. Illustrative of Every Day Life and Every Day People. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrations by Sol Eytinge, Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1867. (Diamond Edition.)

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION. By CHARLES DICKENS. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1867. (Paper.)

The above rather extensive list of Dickensiana, just issued from the house of Ticknor & Fields, embraces the Library Edition of "Pictures from Italy," "American Notes," "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," and "A Tale of Two Cities;" the diamond edition of "Christmas Stories" and the "Sketches," and a neat popular issue of the "American Notes" in paper, which will be eagerly sought for in the present Dickens furore.

THE LOVER'S DICTIONARY. A Poetical Treasury of Lover's Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses and Dilemmas, with nearly Ten Thousand References as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the Study of the Tender Science. New York: Harper & Bros. Franklin Square. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1867. (Stereotyped in London).

The Lover's Dictionary is the title of a formidable 12mo. of nearly eight hundred pages of love poetry, containing most of the prominent lyrics and sonnets from the days of Wyat and Surrey to the present. In so huge a collection of persons there must necessarily be some very weak effusions, but in the main, the poems have been selected with much care and from the best poets, and have been indexed in an admirable manner, almost unnecessarily close. There is an index of titles, an index of authors, an index of first lines, and a Lover's Dictionary, in the nature of an index to the various sentiments of the poem of one hundred and seventy pages. The compiler seems literally to believe in his book as a "Guide to the Study of the Tender Science." Apart from the shock which all lovers will feel on having their predominant passion measured by the practical restrictions and regulations of a science, we doubt whether any of them, from the coal heaver at the feet of the scullion to Fitz Herbert languishing over Celestina in an orange bower, will deign to accept any guide in the matter. Love is quite as intuitive as eating. Blind instinct points out the road to the matrimonial altar with a great deal more certainty than any guide book or practical chart. Under the impelling force of this instinct a Digger Indian will burrow his way through the dirt [illegible] as a ship follows the course [illegible] out by the compass. Love depends for [illegible] upon the romance of uncertainty, the [illegible] between hope and despair, the heights [illegible] and the depths of woe, the obstacles to be [illegible]ered, the struggle to be fought, and the absolute absence of all boundary lines, limitations and regulations. Reduce it to a science or prescribe rules for its exercise and it is at once stripped of all romance which is its soul. It takes its place as a cold abstraction, like pneumatics or hydrostatics and cannot endure under scientific formulæ any longer than pneumatics or hydrostatics could, tested by romance. The compiler of these poems therefore makes a grave mistake in classifying them as guides to the attainment of a science. He should have entitled them rather, illustrations of the tender passion in its various phases. Under this aspect of the case we know of no finer and certainly no larger collection of love poems than those in the volume before us. The work is of English origin and is illustrated with two engravings of the extreme English school, which are hardly dainty enough for a book of this kind.

QUENTIN DURWARD. Illustrated Library Edition. Two volumes in one. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

IVANHOE. Illustrated Library Edition. Two volumes in one. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1868.

Those lovers of fiction who have not lost their admiration for the Waverley Novels in these latter days of sensations will welcome these additions to the beautiful Library Edition of Scott from the press of Ticknor & Fields. They are in all respects similar to their predecessors, clear in type, neat in binding, and elegantly illustrated.

Literary Miscellany.

The first number of the *Western Bookseller*, published by John R. Walsh, the enterprising newsdealer, of this city, is just out, with the most flattering auspices of success. The current number, being for January, contains a very excellent letter from New York; two pages of well digested miscellany under the head of "Books and Authors;" several pages of brief but judicious critical notices; two pages of editorial matter; a list of contents of periodicals; and the most complete list of November publications and books in press that we have yet seen. The *Bookseller* is a credit to the West and to the publisher, and should be in the hands of every literary man.

—Olive Logan's Christmas story, "Somebody's Stocking," has just been published by the American News Company. The story is very brief and simple, the scene laid principally on the stage, the plot turning upon the recognition of a fairy in a Christmas pantomime, and an acrobat, by means of the fairy's stocking hanging upon the door-post of her room, and the happy marriage of the fairy and the acrobat, to the great disgust of the call-boy. Miss Logan's intimate knowledge of stage business and happy descriptions of "behind the scenes," adds greatly to the interest of the narrative.

—"Carlyon's Year," by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," is the title of the last novel from the press of Harper & Bros. It is the story of a young man with the heart disease whom the doctors have given just one year longer to live. He resolves to devote that year to recklessness and dissipation. Near the expiration of that time falls in love with a good girl, finds out he has not had the heart disease at all, marries the good girl and lives with her to a happy old age. The incidents are the principal features of the book. S. C. Griggs & Co., and Keen & Lee have it for sale in this city.

—We have received the first number of the *American Publisher and Bookseller*, published by G. R. Cathcart & Co., New York. It is a very complete hand book of contemporaneous literature.

Books Received.

STORIES AND SIGHTS OF FRANCE AND ITALY. By GRACE GREENWOOD. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1867.

CHIT CHAT; or Short Tales in Short Words. By the author of "Always Happy," "Key to Knowledge," etc. New York: James Miller, 522 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

THE AMERICAN BOY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. By MRS. ANNA M. HYDE. New York: James Miller, 522 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By J. W. BARBER. New York: James Miller, 522 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

CHARLIE HATHAWAY; or The City Clerk and his Sister, and Other Stories. By CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, author of "Home," "Poor Rich Man," "Means and Ends," etc. New York: James Miller, 522 Broadway. Chicago: Cobb, Pritchard & Co. 1868.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, For the State; In which Methods and Rules are Based upon Principles Established by Induction. By JOHN F. FRENCH, LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1867.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Internal Improvements—The Colored Jury and Office Bills—Proposed Enfranchisement of the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.

The Legislature on the 6th instant, after the most patient and thorough discussion, passed a bill which provides for an additional State loan by various railroads, amounting to $4,550,000. The bonds of the State are to be issued to the roads as follows: Knoxville & Kentucky, $800,000; Nashville & Alabama, $350,000; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston, $200,000; Nashville & Decatur, $300,000; Southwestern, $300,000; Memphis & Charleston, $300,000; Mississippi & Tennessee, $100,000; Knoxville & Charleston, $150,000; Edgefield & Kentucky, $300,000; East Tennessee & Virginia, $50,000. These appropriations, it is believed, will enable the railroads to complete important connections North, South, East and West. The Edgefield & Kentucky, and Nashville & Northwestern, reach out toward Chicago and St. Louis; and the Knoxville & Kentucky and Cincinnati & Cumberland Gap toward Cincinnati and Louisville. These roads, when completed, will aid in the development of, perhaps, the richest coal and mineral regions on the continent.

The code of Tennessee provides that an officeholder and a juror must be a free white man. The amendments made to the constitution under the new *regime*, while conferring the right to vote upon the colored man, expressly provide that the discriminations of the code relating to qualifications *for office* and for the *jury box* remain unchanged. This provision of the new franchise law is contained in what is called the sixteenth section—or more commonly the "odious" sixteenth section. At the opening of the campaign for the control of the State last spring, both the Radical and the Conservative parties pledged themselves to the repeal of the offensive section. But it is still a part of the constitution, and likely to remain so for the present. Every attempt to repeal it, in the present Legislature, 98 per cent of whose members are Radical, has failed. A bill is now pending, however, which repeals all laws disqualifying colored men for holding office and sitting on juries; and this bill may pass, as it has already passed two readings in the House; but whether it would relieve colored men from the unjust and cowardly discriminations commenced by the franchise act is a question which the courts would have to settle.

The most important political measure before the Legislature is embodied in a bill recently introduced into the Senate by ex-Speaker Frierson, a venerable, pure minded, and influential Senator. It contains four sections, on the elective franchise and the rights of colored citizens. The first removes all disabilities for holding office or sitting on juries on account of race or color. The second restores to the elective franchise the great body of the now disfranchised rebels. The third provides for the exclusion from the franchise, and from office, of a very limited class of prominent rebels; and the fourth gives the Legislature power to restore individuals of the excepted class to all the privileges of citizenship by special act. This bill has many influential supporters in both branches of the Legislature, and their number is increasing daily. That it will pass, with some modifications, perhaps, there can be little doubt.

The more liberal-minded Republicans think that it will be both unjust and impolitic to exclude from all participation in the affairs of the government from eighty to a hundred thousand law-abiding white citizens for a longer period than will be required to amend the constitution in the way proposed by Mr. Frierson's bill.

LEX.

"The Holy Opera."

From the New York Observer (High Old Presbyterian.)

The newspapers, sacred and profane, the English and American, are just now giving their attention to the invasion of our churches by operatic singers. Even our soberminded friends of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, under the significant head of "Shameful," and on the authority of some other paper, says:—

A few Sundays ago, in one of the New York Presbyterian churches, the place of the regular prima donna was temporarily supplied, during her absence by another. The new voice was the subject of conversation, as some of the worshipers beguiled their homeward way, thus:—"Who was she?" "Who can she be?" The answer was:—"She is a young, timid girl, quite unaccustomed to such a congregation. Did you notice how she trembled?" It came out the next day that the timid young girl was one of the performers in the "Black Crook."

The "Black Crook" is something or other, we know not what, that is going on nightly in one of our minor theatres, and is said to be the most indecent of the spectacles, but suited to the present tastes of theatre-goers. They have their theatre in Brooklyn, over the water from us, called the Academy of Music, and one of the newspapers says:

Miss Florence A. Rice, the favorite cantatrice of Dr. ——'s Presbyterian church, had a splendid benefit concert at the Academy on Monday night. She was assisted by Pattison, Thomas, Simpson and Mme. Martinez. The audience was very large and proportionately enthusiastic.

The London *Musical Standard* has its attention arrested also by the progress of the Holy Opera in the United States, and says, under the head of American choirs:

Mr. Brock, the well known minister of a large denominational chapel in Bloomsbury, has lately visited the United States. In the course of some remarks upon American church music he mentions visiting a church the choir of which consisted of four persons, two ladies and two gentlemen. By this choir a hymn of Wesley's was sung in the manner following:—The first man sang the first line, the first lady sang the next, the other lady sang the third line, and the last man completed the verse. The [illegible] be imagined.

And the same progress in the high art of church music has been attained in some of the London churches. One of the papers says:—

A visitor at the church of St. Catherine Cree was astonished a few Sundays ago, to [illegible] the Litany prefaced by a long tenor [illegible] rendered by a professional gentleman, [illegible]wed by the performance of another solo by a [illegible] lady, standing upon a stool or hassock for [illegible] better elevation of her person. As the music took up much time, the clergyman announced [illegible] he had not time left to preach his sermon in full, but he would have it printed.

The regular opera is beginning to feel the effect of this church rivalry. Our Academy of Music was opened last Monday evening, after being closed a week or two on account of the strike in the chorus singers. On Monday a young gentleman called upon a lady friend and asked if she would go with him to the opera that evening?

"O no," said she, "I went twice yesterday."

"Why, you forgot," he said, "yesterday was Sunday."

"Yes, I know," she answered; "but I went to the holy opera."

DICKENS.

His First Reading in New York.

From the New York Tribune, Dec 10.

In the readings that Mr. Dickens gave last night, the character of that genius was fully and admirably denoted. The key-note of all his writings is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Humanity and humor blend in that note, and make an exquisite music. Other of his works, it is true, express more amply, and in more minute and elaborate detail, the scope of the writer's mind, the vigor and wealth of his imagination, the wonderful thoroughness of his analysis of nature, the keenness of his intuitions, the depth of his pathos, the remarkable perception that he has of the sombre and tragical aspects of human experience, and the rich resources of his eloquent style. There are single passages in "David Copperfield," in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and in that strong and splendid tragic creation, "A Tale of Two Cities," to which the critic will naturally and necessarily recur, in forming a true estimate of this extraordinary man. There is no written storm like the storm in which Steerforth goes down to death. There is no horror more ghastly than the face of Jonas Chuzzlewit in the wood. There is no pathos more heart-breaking than that which enwraps the aged mourner at Nelly's grave. There is no emblem of self-sacrifice more vivid or more sublime than the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillotine. The assured power of maturity is palpable in all these scenes and persons. They express a deep heart that has suffered deeply, and a great mind in unclouded action. Yet, to the acute thinker, the characteristic quality of that heart and mind are evident enough in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Not humanity and humor alone; but delicate inventive skill—the fine talent of the artist—an airy and delightful fancy, a true comprehension of character and of social relations, a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with common joys and common sorrows, and, above all, the clear, calm, noble purpose to inculcate the religion of love. The geniality of the Christmas season has never been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and bright eyes sparkle, and merry bells ring, and sunlight and starlight and joy wrap it round about in a delicious atmosphere of honest, ardent goodness. There is one touch of pathos in it which no heart can resist. It is where poor Bob Cratchit speaks of Tiny Tim's grave. You may read it a thousand times, but you can never read it without a mist in the eyes. "It would have done you good to see how green a place it is," Bob says; "but you'll see it often. I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child! my little child!" There is another touch—a touch of thought—which expresses the great author's faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all his teachings: "Ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed. Any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness." The author who teaches thus assuredly does not work in vain. It is another article of his faith, too, that "there is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor;" and that he has proved by the story of "Pickwick." With both these doctrines he won abundant sympathy last night. Not alone the music of his tones, but the deeper voice of his genius, found an echo in every heart.

Mr. Dickens is not only an excellent reader but a greatly-gifted actor. To read his works is to see that he possesses in an eminent degree the dramatic instinct. To hear him read is to see that he also possesses, in almost equal fulness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as well as writing he enters into every character that he creates. His personality, for the time, is extinct. Now he is Scrooge, presently he is Mr. Fezziwig, anon is he Bob Cratchit, and by and by he passes, with extraordinary versatility of mood, through the guises of Sergeant Buzfuz, the Little Judge, Mrs. Cluppins, Winkle the renowned sportsman, and Samuel Weller. The several personations are complete at all points. This capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requisite for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it, is sufficiently to explain the continued triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that he uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a perfect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next feature is delicacy. In the mellow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy suiting of the word to the action—in all that the man is and all that he does, this gentle refinement is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which comprises the "Tempest" chapter from "David Copperfield," will probably show him in another light. However shown he will be welcome.

OYSTERS.

The Trade in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 10.

The export oyster trade of this city is one of its largest industrial interests, and by it charity is benefited to a degree that is understood by but few. The business of canning Chesapeake Bay oysters and sending them to all parts of the West was inaugurated about ten years since, and soon grew to a maximum that for the past four years it has retained with but a slight variation. The exhibit of this maximum shows that a yearly average of 3,860,000 bushels of oysters is brought to this market. Of this number 2,895,000 bushels are taken in Maryland waters and 965,000 bushels in Virginia water. Next to Baltimore, the largest number of oysters are taken to New York, that city receiving an annual average of 1,050,000 bushels. Fair Haven, Conn., receives 700,000 Philadelphia 480,000, and Boston 350,000 bushels. These figures apply only to oysters taken in Maryland and Virginia waters, the yield of the former averaging 4,880,000 bushels per year, and the latter 2,065,000 bushels, the aggregate being 6,945,000. There are about one thousand boats of an average tonnage of fifty tons each engaged in dredging for oysters for the Baltimore market and supplying vessels for other markets. A tax of four dollars per ton on these boats per annum would produce a yearly revenue of $200,000. The average quantity dredged by each one of these boats during the oyster season of six months is 4,746 bushels, which, at an average price of forty-five cents per bushel, shows the average receipts of each one of these boats to be $2,128.70 for six months [illegible]4.67 per month. In addition to these sailing vessels there are over fifteen hundred canoes engaged in tonging for oysters in the inlets of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. From these figures an idea of the vastness of the trade may be obtained.

There are two modes in which oysters are packed here for transportation to inland localities. By the first method the oysters after being shucked are washed until every particle of sediment is removed from them, and the natural juice of the oyster entirely drawn off. They are then packed in air-tight cans, each of which holds a quart of oysters, and the cans placed upright in a box in which there is just space for two rows of them, and a long block of ice, which is sawed to fit exactly into the space left between the cans. All remaining interstices are then filled with saw-dust, the box carefully nailed up, and the oysters are now ready for transportation to all the principal cities in the West. How long they will keep fresh when thus packed depends entirely upon the state of the weather. At present they are being sent as far Memphis, one thousand three hundred miles distant. When a few days of warm weather happen and there is danger of the oysters spoiling in the cars, the agents, who are employed in all the Western cities, by the packers here, open the boxes which hold the cans and place *fresh* blocks of ice therein, so that the oysters are sent fresh as far as Denver and Santa Fe.

This mode of packing will not, however answer when the oysters are required to be transported to warm countries, or to undergo a voyage on shipboard. For such use the oysters are steamed in the shell and then taken out, washed clean, and packed in cans that are sealed so as to be perfectly air-tight. Oysters thus preserved, may be kept pure for an almost indefinite length of time, so that the cans are only kept air-tight. They are, when put up in this manner, sent all over the world, but the largest trade from this port is to the West India Islands.

The packing and exportation so far this season indicates that the trade of this year will equal, and, perhaps, surpass that of any of the past three years. The yield of oysters and the price remain the same.

There are at present about thirty packing houses in the city, employing some forty-five hundred shuckers or openers of oysters, of whom the larger number are colored men and women. Over ten thousand people are interested in the oyster trade in this city, these figures including the shuckers, passers, thinners, box-makers, wagoners, and the employes in the different packing houses. Of the 3,860,000 bushels of oysters annually brought to this city, 1,875,000 bushels are packed raw, 1,360,000 bushels are preserved by steaming and packed, and 635,000 bushels are used in the shell for the city and surrounding country consumption. It is thought that the aggregate of the season that has just opened will show a decrease in the number of bushels packed steamed, and a corresponding increase in the number of bushels packed raw.

The packing house in this city which does the largest business in oysters packed raw is at the present time employing 300 shuckers, who open about 2,000 bushels daily. It is estimated that during the busiest season the various packing houses in the city open an aggregate of 45,000 bushels daily. Of this large amount by far the greater part is distributed among the citizens of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. The remainder goes to the smaller western cities and towns, many boxes going as far as [illegible]. The trade is an immense one, and brings a very large amount of money into Baltimore, besides giving employment to so many persons and vessels.

THE PAPAL TEMPORALITIES.

Chronological Epitome of the Foreign Interventions in Italy at the Request of the Popes.

The following historical document will prove interesting in the present circumstances of the expected organization of Napoleon's Italo-Roman Conference. We translate it from the *Independente* of Bologna:

The 29th of October, 1867, witnessed, for the fifteenth time during the present century, the intervention of a French army in Italy, at the instigation of the Sovereign Pontiff. Machiavel noticed that the Popes had been always the principal obstacle to the unification of Italy. Themselves alien in Italy, they called foreign armies to their assistance every time they thought that the temporal power was endangered. That does not prevent them to accuse the Italians to be ungrateful to the Popes.

The following is the historical index of the foreign interventions called in Italy by the Popes since the beginning of the temporal power:

1. In 754 the French, led by Charles Martel, entered Italy at the request of Gregory III.
2. In 756 the French again invaded Italy, with Pepin, at the request of Stephen II.
3. In 776 the French, under Charlemagne, entered Italy for the third time at the request of Adrian.
4. In 779 the same Charlemagne restored the Pope Leon III.
5. In 877 another French intervention in Italy took place, under the lead of Charles the Bold, at the solicitation of John VIII.
6. In 877 the same Pope again called the French to his assistance.
7. In 879 the same Pope called the Greeks, commanded by the Emperor Basil.
8. In 891 the Emperor Arnolph sent a German army at the request of Pope Formose.
9. In 894 the same Emperor sent another German army at the request of the same Pope.
10. In 958 John XII. again requested a German intervention under the reign of Otho I.
11. In 964 the same Pope again called Otho I. to his assistance.
12. In 967 Otho I. is again called by the Pope John XIII.
13. In 983 Otho III. entered Italy at the request of Gregory IV.
14. In 997 took place a second intervention by the same Emperor at the request of the same Pope.
15. In 1013 Henry II., Emperor of Germany, intervened in Italy at the request of Pope Benoist VII.
16. In 1060 the Pope Nicholas II called the Normans to his assistance.
17. In 1084 Guichard, Duke of Normandy, was called by the Pope Gregory VI.
18. In 1130 Lothario II. intervened at the request of Pope Innocent II.
19. In 1137 second intervention of the same German Emperor, at the request of the same Pope.
20. In 1155 Frederick Barbarossa was called by the Pope Eugene II.
21. In 1261 the French, led by the Duke of Anjou, intervened in Italy at the request of Urban II.
22. In 1277 Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, was called by Nicholas III.
23. In 1300 the French, commanded by Charles of Valois, entered Italy at the request of Boniface VIII.
24. In 1320 the Austrians entered Italy at the solicitation of John XXII.
25. In 1351 Innocent VI. called Charles IV., Emperor of Germany.
26. In 1380 Louis of Hungaria was called by Urban VI.
27. In 1411 the Pope John XXIII. called Sigismund, Emperor of Germany.
28. In 1479 Sixtus IV. requested the assistance of the Turks against Venice.
29. In 1487 Charles VII. of France was called by Innocent VIII.
30. In 1499 under the reign of Louis XII., a French army intervened in Italy at the request of Alexander VI.
31. In 1500 the same Alexander VI. called in Italy the Spaniards under Ferdinand the Catholic.
32. In 1506 the same Pope called again the French.
33. In 1508 the same Pope called the French and the Austrians against Venice.
34. In 1511 the same Pope requested the assistance of the English and Spaniards.
35. In 1521 Charles V., Emperor of Germany, sent an army into Italy at the [illegible] of Leo X.
36. In 1526 the same Pope requested the assistance of the Emperor of Germany, of Henry VIII. of England, and of Ferdinand, the Emperor of Austria.
37. In 1525 Clement VII. called again Charles V., Emperor of Germany.
38. In 1831 the Austrians and the French entered Italy at the request of Gregory XVI.
39. In 1849 the French, the Austrians and the Spaniard intervened at the solicitation of Pius IX.
40. In 1860 the same Pope called to his assistance the ultra-Catholics of France, Belgium and Ireland.
41. In 1867 new French intervention.

From the preceding the Popes have requested the French intervention sixteen times; the German intervention, fifteen times; the Austrian intervention, seven times; the Spanish intervention, three times; the English intervention, twice; the intervention of the Greeks, of the Normans, of Hungaria and of Turkey, once respectively.

Merchants' Union Express Company Robbed—The Thief Caught and Convicted.

Pinkerton's National Police Agency has just succeeded in arresting a robber of the Merchants' Union Express Company, recovering the amount stolen, $6,170, and securing the conviction and punishment of the perpetrator. The facts in the case are as follows: On the 27th of September last, the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, shipped a package, consisting of $5 and $10 bills, amounting to $6,170, by the Merchants' Union Express Company to the National Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis. On that day a bag was made up by the Express Company for St. Louis, supposed to have contained, among other packages, the one alluded to. This bag passed through the hands of seven or eight messengers, and on the route laid over at Indianapolis on Sunday, the 29th of September. Inside of the bag was a way-bill for each package, descriptive of the contents. On the arrival of the bag at St. Louis it was discovered to contain one package more than the way-bill called for, a circumstance which sometimes does occur in the course of the express business, but is always easily accounted for by the advices of consignees. In due course, the letter from the National Bank of Commerce advising the National Bank of Missouri, was received by the latter, setting forth that a package containing $6,170 had been shipped on the 27th of September. The bank at St. Louis soon apprised the bank here that no such package had arrived. It was at this point that the Merchants' Union Express Company discovered that the package supposed to have been shipped was lost. It had gone through the hands of seven or eight different messengers, any one of whom might have taken it. Here the investigation by the detectives was ordered to begin. The clerks in the office of the express company, in New York, were examined, then each of the messengers, all giving straightforward and business-like statements but one, Henry H. Warriner, the messenger between Indianapolis and St. Louis. His memory appeared altogether too acute, relative to the particular bag which contained the package which was lost, although hundreds of bags passed through his hands during the interval between September 29 and the time of the investigation.

Suspicion ultimately fell on Warriner, and his operations were watched with great care. At length, on the 1st inst., he was arrested and locked up at Indianapolis. He immediately confessed the robbery, and told the detectives that he had the money buried near his residence, a place named Shoals, Indiana. His story proved to be true and the money was found there. Last Thursday Warriner was brought for trial in Indianapolis, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The course of justice following closely upon arrest in this case shows commendable promptness on the part of the Indianapolis Court. The Merchants' Union Express Company has been in operation for about a year, and this is the first robbery of any consequence which has been perpetrated upon them, and it is their determination to follow up all such cases with immediate and thorough investigation, and if possible to bring offenders to justice.

Murder of a Young Man by His Father.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Dec. 9.

The excitement occasioned by the murder of McCarthy by McGrath at the Washburn Rolling Mill, and the later horror of the wife murder by Shepard, had hardly faded from the public mind, when we are called upon to record the details of another homicide, some of which are perhaps as revolting as either of the other cases.

Last Saturday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the two Leonards, father and son, were seen going toward home, both badly intoxicated, and fighting as they went. Nothing more is fully known of their movements till Sunday morning, when a younger son, about fourteen years of age, appeared at the house of a neighbor, saying that Tom was killed, and asking for help. Several parties went to the house immediately, and found a horrible spectacle. The murdered man was lying beside the kitchen stove, which had hot fire in it, his clothing bearing marks of a severe struggle, his head a mass of dried and clotted blood, while the floor, walls and ceiling were plentifully besmeared with blood. His father was seated on the opposite side of the stove, his head resting on his hands, with his face, hands and clothing besmeared with blood. He had marks of severe blows on the face, and his knuckles were badly bruised, indicating that he had given as well as received blows.

The old man's story is, that on their return home Tom lay down on the kitchen chairs, while he went up stairs. He subsequently came down and sat in the room with Tom and fell into a doze. About 7:30 o'clock he was waked by the sound of something falling, and looking up he saw Tom on the floor, while three men were in the room. He started to go up stairs to call his younger son, when these men knocked him down and kicked him, and escaped. Why he did not at once give the alarm does not appear, but he remained there all night, and summoned his neighbors soon after daylight yesterday morning.

The neighbors found a small axe in the yard, bloody, with portions of Tom's hair adhering to it, leaving no doubt in regard to the weapon used in the commission of the deed. They suspected the old man was guilty, and sent at once for the officers from this city.

The old man is apparently about sixty years of age, and with both parties sober would be no match in a contest with his son, but where both were intoxicated and seen fighting within half an hour or an hour of the time of the murder, strong suspicion attaches to him.

General Hancock's Order.

General Hancock, commander of the military district embracing Louisiana and Texas, has revoked the order issued in August by General Sheridan, allowing all registered voters, irrespective of color, to be placed on the jury lists, provided they possess the requisite qualifications of property and intelligence. General Hancock's order purports to be made with the view of conforming to the "constitution" of the State of Louisiana, a thing which, if it had any existence, would supersede General Hancock's authority altogether. It is only because the President has proclaimed that Louisiana has no civil government, and therefore no constitution, that Congress has reiterated the same statement, that General Hancock is not a usurper and a despot. If he wishes to issue an order that no negroes shall sit on juries, he ought to have the manliness and honesty to do it openly. No State Constitution of Louisiana has any more authority over General Hancock than have the laws of France, to which the Territory of Louisiana once [illegible]. The President, while trampling under [illegible] the constitutions of all the [illegible], pretended to obey them in the single point of excluding black men from voting, so General Hancock, while holding his very office under a law which declares that the Southern States have no civil governments and therefore no constitutions, yet appeals to the ghost of Louisiana's dead constitution as if it were a living law. Had General Hancock based his order on a qualification of property or intelligence, it might have been sustained. As it is, it looks as if he had entered the lists as a competitor with Andrew Johnson, Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, and George B. McClellan for the next Copperhead Presidential nomination.—*New York Tribune*.

Legislative Corruption.

The committee of the New York Constitutional Convention on official corruption have made a report on the subject, of which the following extracts contain some important information:

"The committee subpœnaed Edward R. Phelps. He testified in substance that he had no specific facts proving corruption to impart, but that he was one of eighteen grantees who, in connection with fifteen other persons, procured from the Legislature, in the year 1860, a grant for what is now known as the Central Park Railroad of the city of New York; that after it was secured, the grantees and their fifteen outside associates formed themselves into an incorporated company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and awarded [illegible] of their capital to themselves, without pay, as compensation for the procurement of the franchise. This stock, he said, was widely distributed, and its market value had been ten per cent above par, and that he had good ground for believing that a large share of the $300,000 of stock thus distributed went ultimately to members of the Legislature. He testified also that an application was made to the last Legislature for an underground railway in New York, known as the 'Arcade plan,' which was regarded as meritorious, but failed to receive the sanction of the Legislature, as he believed, because the grantees refused to pay money for its passage. The committee next examined Wm. Richardson, President of the Dry Dock Railroad Company. He testified, in substance, that that company expended in the year [illegible] in procurement of Legislation, about [illegible]. When asked if he disbursed any part of this money, he declined answering, on the ground that it might tend to criminate himself. The committee then subpœnaed Mr. Parmelee, then of the State of Connecticut, who, as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, had made grave charges of legislative corruption during the last session. He declined to respond, on the ground that he was not within the jurisdiction of the convention. The only other person examined was Edward R. Worcester, Treasurer of the Central Railroad. He testified in substance that that company paid out, during the pending of its application before the last Legislature for an increase of fare, about [illegible], which he inferred was used in various ways to influence the Legislature; that he, as Treasurer, advanced the money without any specific order, paying it mainly to the President of the road or on his orders; that these advances have received the sanction of the Board of Directors, but he is not aware the advances have yet been charged to any specific account. He also testified to similar advances, amounting to [illegible] or more, were made by that company during the years [illegible] and 1866.

The committee have thus given a brief analysis of all the testimony taken by them that they deem of value to the convention. They deduce from it the following general facts, which they think will aid the convention in arriving at correct conclusions on the subject to which they relate:

First—That our present laws, which make the giver and receiver of a bribe equally guilty, render it futile to attempt to convict either, who can not be expected, except on compulsion, to criminate themselves. No witness brought before the committee would acknowledge that he had committed the act of bribery. All either denied it or refused to answer, on the ground that it would tend to criminate themselves. Consequently, if we would convict for bribery, we must either exempt one of the parties or compel both to testify against themselves, or we must do both.

Second—Finding it impossible to obtain proof of specific acts of bribery, the committee have sought general facts from which the specific acts might be fairly inferred. They found that one railroad company had expended in a single year, in efforts to procure favorable legislation [illegible], another upward of [illegible], besides $60,000 or more during the two preceding years; and that another had distributed $300,000 of its own stock valued at above par, a large portion of which was believed to have been paid ultimately to members of the Legislature. [illegible]

Third—That [illegible] measures are sometimes defeated because illegitimate compensation is refused. Facts like these afford strong confirmation of the general but vague charges of official venality; charges which it would seem *vague only because the law stifles the proof*. They only demonstrate the necessity of bold and aggressive action on the part of the convention, which would crush this iniquity, and thereby commend itself to the gratitude of the people."

Now, the plan submitted to the convention proposes to remove this difficulty. At present the man who gives a bribe cannot be compelled to expose the official who accepted it, because he is liable to the same punishment. It is proposed to relieve him from this punishment, and thus make his evidence available. But in order to discourage, and if possible to prevent, the offering of bribes, it also provides that if his bribe be not accepted, the person offering it shall be liable to punishment. The plan seems to have the elements of success. It renders a conviction in most cases possible—which is not the case now. An official will be restrained from accepting a bribe, by the knowledge that his accomplice in the crime can be a witness against him; he will certainly be less likely to accept, then when he knows that the mouth of the only witness against him is shut. And the lobby-agent will be much less likely to offer a bribe when he knows that if it be refused, the official to whom it is offered can secure his conviction and punishment.

Texas.

The registration of Texas is completed and foots up as follows:

Whites ....
Colored ....
Whole number ....
Whole number who applied and were rejected ....
White majority ....

Texas makes the sixth State out of [illegible] in which the white voters registered outnumber the colored voters. And yet [illegible] says that the whole South has been [illegible] under negro supremacy!

The order for the election for a reconstruction convention will probably be issued within a very few days. In the meantime, the following appeal is made to the Republicans of the State.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS:

We present to you to-day the result of the registration in this State, which gives 56,[illegible] and 47,[illegible] colored voters registered, a total of 104,[illegible]. From the [illegible] Republican Executive Committee made a careful estimate of the vote [illegible] the State, we learn that 25,000 loyal [illegible] vote the Republican ticket in the approaching election. Of the colored voters we [illegible] least 45,000. This will give the Republicans a grand total of 75,000 voters, and insures beyond all doubt the holding of a convention. In a short time the State will be districted, and an election will be ordered. The time for action has arrived. You must select your [illegible] and best men for the convention. Let them be chosen from among those who [illegible] distinguished themselves for their [illegible] and private virtues, for their service to the [illegible], and their devotion to the great cause of liberty and the rights of man. Let their characters be such that their work may not only meet the approval of our loyal people, but such as may challenge the criticism and defy the opposition of the disloyal. The disfranchised Conservative leaders advise their followers to stand away from the polls, with the delusive hope of defeating the convention. Let them thus defy the law if they dare. We need not their votes, and our Reconstruction acts have taught us how to deal with persistent rebellion. Victory perches upon our standard; but remember, Republicans, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

A California Horror.

A fearful street fight lately took place between the members of two families, named Coates (formerly from Wisconsin) and Frost, at Little Lake, in Mendocino County, Cal., a brief notice of which we have heretofore published. The following are the particulars:

"It is not known who fired first, and as those who were engaged were mostly killed, and as the spectators dispersed when the firing commenced, all that did happen is not precisely known. Upon the one side were Duncan, Martin Frost, Isham Frost and Elisha Frost. The three last named were brothers. On the other side were Wesley Coates, Henry Coates, Thomas Coates, James Coates, Abraham Coates, and Albert Coates. Wesley, Henry and James Coates were brothers. Abner C. Coates was the father of Albert and uncle of the three brothers. Abraham was a cousin of all the others, and Capt. Thomas, who was his uncle, although the Frosts had [illegible]—Colt's navy revolvers. Duncan, however, broke his in the beginning of the fight, and did not shoot it. Wesley Coates and Abraham Coates had pistols, Abner Coates had a double-barrelled shot gun—one rifle-barrel and one shot-barrel—and Wesley Coates also had a knife. Martin Frost was seen to shoot Wesley Coates, Abraham Coates and Henry Coates. Isham Frost was seen to shoot Thomas Coates; Elisha Frost was seen to shoot Albert Coates, and Abner C. Coates killed Elisha Frost with his shot-gun. Abner C. Coates was shot in the shoulder. He was the least hurt of any of the wounded, though his wound is severe. James Coates received a pistol-shot in the abdomen, which was at first considered mortal, but there is now hope of his recovery. It is not known who shot him. Duncan was dangerously stabbed and cut about the neck, back and arm. His wounds at first were regarded fatal, but he is said to be recovering. It is presumable that Wesley Coates stabbed and cut him, as a large knife was found lying almost in Wesley's hand immediately after he was killed. The blade of the knife was very bloody. Five were killed instantly and never spoke, except Albert Coates, who exclaimed, 'My God!' and fell and expired. A friend rushed to Elijah Frost instantly, turned him over, (he fell on his face,) he threw up his hands, gave a groan and died. Abraham Coates survived until next day about noon, when he died. The shooting could not have lasted more than a quarter of a minute, it was like, as some of the listeners expressed it, the firing off of a string of shooting crackers, the shots were fired in such quick succession."

The scene at the funeral is said to have been very affecting. The parents, children, wives, brothers, and sisters of the slayers and slain mingled their tears together over those who a few short hours before were grappling in fierce combat, but who were now cold and still, and lay peaceably side by side. The sobbing and wailing that rose from the numerous mourners were enough to melt a heart of flint. "My father!" "My brother!" "My husband!" "My son!" and similar expressions, were simultaneously ejaculated. Few eyes were dry in the large assembly present. The funeral procession was three-quarters of a mile in length. All were buried in the same graveyard a few feet from each other.

A Volcanic Eruption in Nicaragua.

P[illegible] Correspondence (Nov. 30.) of the New York Herald.

Interesting is the news of a volcanic eruption in Nicaragua, which took place on the 14th of this month, and was undoubtedly connected with the series of similar phenomena witnessed all through the West Indies. Rising from the plains on which Leon, the capital, is situated is a long range of volcanoes, stretching from the Lake of Managua to the prominent cone of El Viejo. In the centre of that range is the old volcano, Rota (*i. e.*, burst), with two peaks, remains of the long silent crater. Near the base of this volcano the earth suddenly opened in several places on the afternoon of the 14th, with a loud noise, first low and rumbling, then sharp, like violent claps of thunder. The noise frightened the people at Leon, which is only ten miles distant, out of their houses, and was even distinctly heard in the port of Corinto. As soon as night set in a beautiful sight was revealed to the surrounding country. Two immense columns of fire were seen issuing from the plains, in the midst of several little ones. The glare was so strong as to light up the towers of the cathedral in Leon, like the reflex from a fire close by. Lava and ashes were rapidly accumulating around the craters of the new volcanoes, building up some new addition to the innumerous ones scattered over the [illegible]

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f Boxes—Locations and
nes of Collection in
Different Parts of
the City.

e Growth of Three Years.

a little more than three years since the delivering and collecting letters was in this city. Small were its beginning great has been the subsequent devel In September, 1864, the new system ere then being thirty boxes and twenty In that month there were:

livered	18,771
delivered	7,387
vered	2,989
llected	2,474

that with the work done in the months and November of the present year, were:

	Oct.	Nov.
livered	467,123	464,494
delivered	55,668	60,643
vered	90,262	84,796
llected	236,323	231,710

e work sixty carriers were employed, ed letters from 304 boxes. e boxes are beginning to play so im in connection with the Post Office t we, in giving a complete list of e times at which collections are information which is continually be , and which has not before been pre convenient form. In consulting the be understood that when two streets ced, as "State and Twelfth," on the corner of the intersection. er precedes the street, the box is number. The numbers after the streets, indicate the number of Where, at the close of the first es the numbers 6:45 a. m.—7:12 a. m. it means that all those places are een those times. It is easy for one within a minute the exact time at ox will be visited.

SOUTH DIVISION.

and Ran	Rush st. bridge.
	88 River-st.
and Lake.	Wabash-av. and Water.
and Lake.	State and Water—2.
Water—2.	State and Lake—3.
ot office—2.	State and Randolph—2.

llected between 6:45 and 7:12 a. m., a. m., 1:30 and 1:57 p. m., 4:00 and and 6:37 p. m.

Clark—2.	Water and LaSalle—2.
Dearborn—2.	Lake and LaSalle—3.
earborn—2.	Metropolitan Hall.
ark—2.	Randolph and LaSalle.
Office, 51	Court House.
	Chamber Commerce.
udolph—3.	Clark and Washington.
Ran.—2.	98 Washington.
ter.	Dearborn and Wash'n.
ter & Lake.	112 Dearborn.
ells.	

llected between 6:45 and 7:20 a. m.; a. m., and 1:30 and 2:30 p. m. Those even places are also collected be and 4:35 p. m., and 6:00 and 6:20 p. m. t thirteen places between 4:15 and et 6:05 and 6:20 p. m.

adison.	84 and 86 LaSalle.
adison.	LaSalle and Washington.
Wash.	Mercantile Building.
Randolph.	LaSalle and Calhoun-pl.
Lake—2.	Oriental Building.
Lake.	LaSalle and Madison.
's Building.	140 Madison.
Water—2.	Madison and Clark.
and Wells.	

llected between 6:00 and 6:37 a. m.; a. m.; 1:36 and 2:12 p. m.; 4:10 and 6:10 and 6:47 p. m.

ixteenth.	State and Polk.
ourteenth.	Clark and Polk.
welth.	Clark and Harrison.
rmon-court	Clark and Van Buren.
ridge-co't	State and Van Buren.

llected between 6:20 and 7:10 a. m., p. m., and 5:00 and 5:35 p. m.

olk.
n Buren.
ailroad office.
llected at all these at 6:50 a. m. and p. m.
and Cottage Grove.
h and Indiana-avenue.
ty and Michigan-avenue.
and State.
nd and State.
llected between 6:45 and 7:05 and 1:45
e and Butterfield.
ighteenth.
[illegible]
rove and Douglas place, 10:30 a. m.
cond and Indiana av., 10:30 a. m.
cher-av., 10:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.
cher-av., 10:29 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
rove, 10:45 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
, 10:45 a. m., 4:50 p. m.
rcher-av., 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
rove and Thirty-first, 12 m., 5:34 p. m.
av. and Twenty-ninth, 1:30 & 6:30 p. m.

WEST DIVISION.

Washington.	Canal and Randolph.
ake.	Jefferson and Randolph.
d Lake.	Jefferson and Madison.
Fulton.	Canal and Madison.
ake.	

llected between 6 and 6:20 a. m., 1:30 s, and 6 and 6:20 p. m.
nd Desplaines, 7 and 11 a. m. and 5
and Kinzie, 7 and 11:30 a. m. and 5:30
Milwaukee avenue, 7:12 a. m. and 12:30
d Milwaukee avenue, 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.
d Halsted, 8:15 and 10:15 a. m. and
VanBuren, 8:30 and 11 a. m. and 4:30
and VanBuren, 9 and 10:30 a. m. and
d Lumber, 9:15 and 11:30 a. m. and
d Canal, 9 and 11:45 a. m. and 4:30
d Jefferson, 9:30 and 11:50 a. m. and
Polk, 9:30 a. m. and 12:15 and 5 p. m.
and Hubbard, 8:30 a. m., 12 m. and
d Hubbard, 6:40 a. m., 12:15 and 4:30
d Peoria, 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:00
nd Kinzie, 7:00 a. m., 12:40 and 3:40
nd Curtis, 6:25 and 9:45 a. m. and 4:55
nd Throop, 6:30 and 10:05 a. m. and
nd Carpenter, 5:50 and 9:30 a. m. and
nd Ann, 6:10 and 8:50 a. m. and 4:00
Curtis, 6:45 and 11:00 a. m. and 5:30
Elizabeth, 6:35 and 9:00 a. m. and 4:10
nd Halsted, 7:00 a. m., 2:00 and 5:00
and Sangamon, 7:00 a. m., 2:00 and 5:00
d Sangamon, 6:10 a. m., 12:00 m. and
a Aberdeen, 10:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
d Centre-av., 10:00 a. m., 4:50 p. m.
Sangamon, 10:00 a. m., 4:50 p. m.
heldon, 10:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
d Wood, 10:00 a. m., 4:50 p. m.
nd Paulina, 11:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
d Halsted, 7:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
d Mitchell, 10:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
nd Jefferson, 9:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
s and Polk, 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
nd Taylor, 10:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
opposite Page, 8:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
d Warren, 8:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
nd Hoyne, 9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
nd Southwest Plank Road, 10:00 a. m.
al Seminary, Reuben and Warren, 00 p. m.
wenty-second, 9:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
nd Canalport avenue, 10:15 a. m., 5:00
Sixteenth, 11:00 a. m., 6:00 p. m.
nd Halsted, 9:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
nd Blue Island avenue, 11:30 a. m.
lue Island avenue, 11:00 a. m., 5:45
Leavitt, 10:30 a. m., 4:40 p. m.
Robey, 10:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
Wood, 11:30 a. m., 5:20 p. m.
Reuben, 12:00 m., 3:35 p. m.
d Noble, 9:45 a. m., 4:45 p. m.
r and Chicago avenues, 12:30 and 5:15
avenue and Elston road, 11:00 a. m. 10:30 a. m.
nd Western avenue, 9:00 a. m.
Blue Island avenue.
nd Blue Island avenue.
llected at the first at 6:45 and 11:00 a. p. m., and at the second at 7:00 a. m. 6:00 p. m.

NORTH DIVISION.

ndiana.	Wells and Kinzie.
ndiana.	Clark and Kinzie—2.
l Indiana.	Clark and Water.
l Indiana.	Kinzie and Dearborn.
Kingsbury.	Kinzie and State.
l Franklin.	Michigan and Rush.

llected between 6:30 and 6:35 a. m.; a. m.; 1:15 and 1:30 p. m., and 6:00

earborn.	Ontario and Rush.
and Rush.	Ontario and State.
ne.	

llected between 6:30 and 6:40 a. m., :30 a. m., and 4:15 and 5:10 p. m.
d Wells, 6:30 and 10:50 a. m., and 4:00
v. and Wells, 6:35 and 11:00 a. m. and
nd Clark, 6:40 and 11:00 a. m., and 3:45
v. and Clark, 6:35 and 10:45 a. m., and
Oakwood, 9:45 a. m.
Grand Haven slip, 10:00 a. m.
Division, 10:30 a. m.
and Sedgwick, 10:15 a. m.
nd Wells, 10:30 a. m.
Wells, 11:00 a. m.
and Clybourne av., 10:30 a. m.
and Division, 12:00 m.
and Chicago av., 1:00 p. m.
d North av., 7:30 p. m.
v. and Sedgwick, 7:10 p. m.
Clark, 7:05 p. m.
place, 7:00 p. m.
v. and Sedgwick, 7:00 p. m.
and Larrabee, 7:10 p. m.
and Lorraine, 7:20 p. m.
d Clybourne ave., 7:30 p. m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

State Suits—Criminal Business.

rd of the proceedings in the several sterday, was somewhat shortened, the ving met, in nearly every case, with lit ases occupying more than the average Judge Drummond, in the United rts, held but a short session, and made ither of the Circuit or District Courts. liams, of the Circuit Court of the coun session, his seat upon the bench being by agreement of the litigants in the al, by Mr. Payson. Of course, there emptory call of the calendar and no ere argued. The sickness, of Hon. Buren, Recorder of the city, continues, doubts have been expressed as to will be able to hold the sessions of the rm. Judge Bradwell could hold no ssion, his room being in the posses Board of Supervisors. Judge Porter, rior Court, was engaged on the crim f his court, and the other two Judges

UNITED STATES COURTS.

proceedings in this court were in mat nkruptcy. The following minutes were

N. Foster, of Chicago. Final discharge

D. Clark, of Chicago. Assignee ap ell assets.

T. P Buck, of Aurora, Kane County. iss, of Marengo, appointed assignee.

W. Parks, of Burlington, Kane County day of warrant changed to January

ots, of St. Charles, Kane County. Same

Thompson, of Franklin Grove, Lee Denial of bankruptcy filed and jury de

k Jewett, of Chicago. Second meeting set for January 9.

Ranney, of Chicago. Adjudication of Warrant returnable January 11.

Skinner, of Chicago. Geo. W. Camp ted assignee.

es S. Hubbard, of Chicago. Petition ferred.

suits in the Circuit Court were of: bert Trabb [illegible] Albert A. Melhado, rey and Frederick A. Sherwood. Tres mages laid at $2,000. This suit is r the alleged wrongful levy of an on goods claimed by plaintiff, but e property of another party.

Alexander et al. vs. William

Damages laid at $5,000.

8,162. Louis [illegible] vs. Abraham baum. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,000.

8,163. Daniel Sherry vs. Jacob and Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

The new suits in the District Court were

2,316. Frederick H[illegible] et al. vs. Martin and William Smith. Collision. D $7,800.

2,317. James McNamara et al. vs. "Tug nolia." Collision.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In this court the case of Frank Palmer Charles Follansbee is on trial. This is an of assumpsit, brought to recover $300 alleg be due for attorney's fees connected w preparation and trial of the case of Milton vs. Samuel Standish.

The new suits in this court were of:

18,666. Nils Peterson et al. vs. Hiram H. Confession of judgment for $723.15.

18,667. Edmund Jussen et al. (Jussen & H vs. Hubert Kann. Confession of judgm $194.

18,668. Emil Dietzsch, John Block and Hesing vs. Ulrich F. B. Hyardahl. Confess judgment for $1,350.

18,669. John W. and Cordelia E. Potter vs. ern Transportation Company. Assumpsit. ages, $3,000.

18,670. John S. Draper vs. The Same. Ass sit. Damages, $2,000.

In the two cases last mentioned the claim goods, household furniture, &c., lost by ing fire at the company's dock. It is alleg the part of the plaintiffs that upon the arr the goods here from Oswego, where they shipped, a further agreement was entered with defendant, by which, for a consider paid, they were to be delivered at the North ern Railroad depot. They were not, it is livered at the time agreed upon, and, not been removed, were destroyed by fire.

18,671. Peter W. Zeigler et al. vs. United Express Company. Defendants' appeal.

18,672. City of Chicago vs. Ernst Lippert fendant's appeal from a Police Court fine of

18,673. Lot G. Whitford vs. Casper Plaintiff's appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The jury instructed on Wednesday in peal case of Frederick Goodyear vs. Fred returned into court a verdict finding def not guilty. The question was whether, at given, the defendant was about to abscond to warrant the suing out of an attachment.

The Hon. J. E. Gary, was engaged a jury, in the continued hearing of the mech lien case of the Northwestern Manufact Company vs. Henry Pitcher et als. The ment is on.

Richard Turner and Francis G. Robbins James McCann. Ejectment. Finding for tiffs, and writ of possession issued for acc lot 5, block 38, School Section Addition, w provements.

The following cases were dismissed:

Jacob and Joseph Stettauer vs. M hanis. Attachment.

Henry Foreman & Bro. vs. The same. A ment.

City of Chicago vs. Patrick Lynch. App

John Menzel vs. John B. Hanson. Ass

Before Hon. J. A. Jameson, the jury in Brambell vs. Dull & Gowan was instr This case was fully mentioned yesterday.

The court took up one of the Kinzie suits, and its hearing is progressing. This of Juliette A. Kinzie vs. Timothy Wright and the property in which the right is clai the north 35 feet in width of lot 7, and the 38 feet in width of lot 8, block 2, old town.

Adline Watson vs. John Watson. Prayer for divorce on the ground of cruelty. defendant to pay on the 20th day of each $25 as alimony, and to pay $50 solicitor's fe

Judge Porter, occupied with the trial cale was engaged in the case of the People William Bueston (true name James Ma dicted for larceny, in stealing during Augu three cows, the property of residents of The jury is out.

David Long, alias Perry, a colored dicted for an attempt to ravish one Lena W pleaded not guilty, and announced that he be prepared to stand his trial this day.

The new suits in this court were of:

20,018. George Buess vs. Charles William L. Robinson. Assumpsit. D $[illegible]

20,019. James B. Hart vs. First National of Madison, Wis. Attachment against a non ident. Debt declared at $3,500.

20,020. Frederick Ifflel vs. Carl Nord Standen. Trespass. Damages laid at $ Suit brought to recover for an assault alleg have been made on the 20th day of October.

20,021. Cornelia D. Becker, administratrix Vroman Becker, deceased, vs. William Robert H. Wisdom. Assumpsit. Dam $3,000.

20,022. Leon Strauss vs. James and John Morgan and George M. Sellers. Bill.

20,023. James W. Scoville vs. Illinois Lime and Boring Company. Confession of ment for $515.

20,024. Peter Davis vs. City of Chicago.

[illegible]

20,0[illegible]. Jacob A. Kissell et al. vs. J ray. Assumpsit, with attachment non-resident in aid. Debt $[illegible]

The Police Court.

Yesterday was a dull day at the Armory night of the previous day was stormy pestuous. The snow fell thick and fast, driven hither and thither by the wind violently in the face of the pedestrian, dismally around street corners, piling the ing snow high in drifts, or sweeping the ments clean, and soughed mournfully the creaking rigging of the ships that lay and bared for the winter, along the docks was a night upon which few care to venture out for purposes of profit or pleasure. It may be that even policemen sought places protected from the clemency of the night, where they heard or ed not the sounds of conviviality proceeding from the saloons, around whose fires were tered those who, on milder nights, give trouble to the guardians of the law. The quence was that yesterday's docket was unus and unimportant. There were to the faces of those who, at night's approach, their way to the Armory as surely and as the policemen themselves, a few viola the more rigid ordinances, and one or two thieves.

Anton Andre, an innocent looking French with a very subdued and sheepish express countenance, was charged with having drunk. The testimony appeared to substant the charge. Mr. Andre, it appears, has be for the last two weeks. Slowly approaching covery he on Wednesday ventured out walk. He met a friend who induced him to two or three glasses of wine. The liquor strange ideas to enter poor Andre's head imagined that all the world was set again and formed the conviction that his landlord his greatest enemy. Impressed with this he returned to his room and resolved upon a removal. He took down clothes from the pegs on they had been for months, deposited them with the rest of his goods trunk. After having packed up everything longing to him, he locked his trunk and it into the middle. At this point became so much confused that he mistook a pine table, the property of his landlord, the impression that it was his trunk. He dered this, and, proceeding down stairs, up the street in search of a new boarding On the corner he met a policeman, who unreasonable as to believe that he was carry table instead of a trunk. Andre was taken Armory, where he yesterday paid a fine of having been muddled.

The father of William Murphy appeared bring a charge of disorderly conduct against son of eleven years. The young reprobate terly incorrigible. His parents have tried make him go to school, but he would not stead, he has hung about low saloons, and idle through the streets, and indulged chief whenever an opportunity offered. He sent to the Catholic Asylum.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERC

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, D

Business in financial circles was exce dull, but there was no diminution in the of applicants for discounts. The dema Money comes from all sources—grain d packers, provision operators, manufactur merchants; and the country banks are ch freely, though not to the extent noticed or two ago. The market is working very and in some quarters is already pro stringent. The banks' rate of interest changed. In the open market outside p negotiated at 1½@2½ per cent per mon cording to the standing of the signatures.

Exchange was weaker in view of the cl of currency, and sales were made betwee at 25@30c premium. The counter rate changed.

We notice that J. A. Ellis, Esq., Pres the Second National Bank, has returned Europe, where he has been sojourning past four months. His many friends pleased to learn that he has enjoyed his returned in the best of health.

Flour was again dull, heavy and about er. Wheat ruled unsettled, at a decline Corn was very dull at a depreciation of Oats irregular and 1@1½c lower. Rye 4@5c. Barley was quiet and firm. The vision market was demoralized. Mess P clined 25c. Green Meats Dull. Bulk Me lected. Lard dull at a decline of ¼@½c. Hogs dull and 5c lower.

Gold was again lower, no doubt due to counting of the effect which may be prod the payment of the January interest on Twenties and Sixes of '81. The market op 134⅜, declined to 133, and closed at 133⅜ following quotations were received by Ch Boyd, gold broker:

10:00 a. m.	134⅜	12:00 m.	
10:45 a. m.	134⅜	12:30 p. m.	
11:10 a. m.	134⅜	1:45 p. m.	
11:15 a. m.	134⅜	3:00 p. m.	
11:30 a. m.	133⅞	4:00 p. m.	
11:45 a. m.	133⅝		

Here cash Gold was scarce. At the ope brokers were paying 134¼, but at the duced their figures to 133@133¼. The demand was large, but buyers were unw pay the advance asked over the New Yo tion. Silver nominal at 124@126.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ lower. The lowing shows the closing prices in New the past four days:

	Mon.	Tues.	We
Sixes, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	107⅞	107⅞	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	104⅝	104⅝	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	104⅞	104⅞	[illegible]
Five-Twenties (new) '65	107⅞	107⅞	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '68	107⅞	107⅞	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	101⅞	101⅞	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	104⅞	104⅞	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	104⅞	104⅞	[illegible]

Here the market was dull and low quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO M

	Buying.
United States 6s, 1881	111½
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, '65 & '66, new	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, large	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, small	[illegible]
United States 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]
United States 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]
Com. Int. Notes, Dec., 1864	[illegible]
" " May, 1865	[illegible]
" " Aug., 1865	[illegible]
" " Sept., 1865	[illegible]
" " Oct., 1865	[illegible]

Local Securities were dull and neglected.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati azette submits the following financial sche

I believe we can have a system of which may be superior to them in co and equal to them in solvency and

First. In the first place, I accept as the feature and true starting point of the suggestion of the politician, that the the United States shall be the only sour of bills of credit or circulating note originally contemplated by the constitution that there be a bureau established for to be called the Bureau of C Issue Department.

Second. That the limit of issue be fi to be exceeded, except as below provided.

Third. That a certain relative amou be provided, to start with, as a basis of said issue, say one-third, which would be sufficient to maintain it after speci is resumed.

Fourth. That coin may be Bureau to be exchanged for currency any possible extent—1 dollar note for dollar—but no note without the deposit in coin.

Fifth. That no greater amount paper be allowed, and no deposits funds or corporations be hereafter charged, the one for the other

Sixth. Publicity to be given every amount of the funds circulated the coin reserve; also, of the

THE PAPAL TEMPORALITIES.

Chronological Epitome of the Foreign Interventions in Italy at the Request of the Popes.

The following historical document will prove interesting in the present circumstances of the expected organization of Napoleon's Italo-Roman Conference. We translate it from the *Independente* of Bologna:

The 29th of October, 1867, witnessed, for the fifteenth time during the present century, the intervention of a French army in Italy, at the instigation of the Sovereign Pontiff. Machiavel noticed that the Popes had been always the principal obstacle to the unification of Italy. Themselves alien to Italy, they called foreign armies to their assistance every time they thought that the temporal power was endangered. That does not prevent them to accuse the Italians to be ungrateful to the Popes.

The following is the historical index of the foreign interventions called in Italy by the Popes since the beginning of the temporal power:

1. In 754 the French, led by Charles Martel, entered Italy at the request of Gregory III.
2. In 756 the French again invaded Italy, with Pepin, at the request of Stephen II.
3. In 774 the French, under Charlemagne, entered Italy for the third time at the request of Adrian.
4. In 779 the same Charlemagne restored the Pope Leon III.
5. In 877 another French intervention in Italy took place, under the lead of Charles the Bald, at the solicitation of John VIII.
6. In 887 the same Pope again called the French to his assistance.
7. In 879 the same Pope called the Greeks, commanded by the Emperor Basil.
8. In 896 the Emperor Arnolph sent a German army at the request of Pope Formose.
9. In 898 the same emperor sent another German army at the request of the same Pope.
10. In 966 John XII. again requested a German intervention under the reign of Otho I.
11. In 964 the same Pope again called Otho I. to his assistance.
12. In 967 Otho I. is again called by the Pope John XIII.
13. In 983 Otho III. entered Italy at the request of Gregory IV.
14. In 997 took place a second intervention by the same Emperor at the request of the same Pope.
15. In 1013 Henry II., Emperor of Germany, intervened in Italy at the request of Pope Benedict VIII.
16. In 1060 the Pope Nicholas II called the Normans to his assistance.
17. In 1084 Guichard, Duke of Normandy, was called by the Pope Gregory VI.
18. In 1120 Lothario II. intervened at the request of Pope Innocent II.
19. In 1137 second intervention of the same German Emperor, at the request of the same Pope.
20. In 1152 Frederick Barbarossa was called by the Pope Eugene II.
21. In 1261 the French, led by the Duke of Anjou, intervened in Italy at the request of Urban II.
22. In 1278 Rudolph, Emperor of Germany, was called by Nicholas III.
23. In 1309 the French, commanded by Charles of Valois, entered Italy at the request of Boniface VIII.
24. In 1330 the Austrians entered Italy at the solicitation of John XXII.
25. In 1351 Innocent VI. called Charles IV., Emperor of Germany.
26. In 1350 Louis of Hungaria was called by Urban VI.
27. In 1413 the Pope John XXIII. called Sigismund, Emperor of Germany.
28. In 1470 Sixtus IV. requested the assistance of the Turks against Venice.
29. In 1494 Charles VIII. of France was called by Innocent VIII.
30. In 1499 under the reign of Louis XII., a French army intervened in Italy at the request of Alexander VI.
31. In 1500 the same Alexander VI. called in Italy the Spaniards under Ferdinand the Catholic.
32. In 1503 the same Pope called again the French.
33. In 1508 the same Pope called the French and the Austrians against Venice.
34. In 1511 the same Pope requested the assistance of the Swiss and Spaniards.

[illegible]

37. In 1523 Clement VII. called again Charles V., Emperor of Germany.
38. In 1831 the Austrians and the French entered Italy at the request of Gregory XVI.
39. In 1849 the French, the Austrians and the Spaniard intervened at the solicitation of Pius IX.
40. In 1860 the same Pope called, to his assistance, [illegible]

... the constitutions of the Southern States while trampling under foot, pretended to obey them in the single point of excluding black men from voting, so General Hancock, while holding his very office under a law which declares that the Southern States have no civil governments, and therefore no constitutions, yet appeals to the ghost of Louisiana's dead constitution as if it were a living law. Had General Hancock based his order on a qualification of property or intelligence, it might have been sustained. As it is, it looks as if he has entered the lists as a competitor with Andrew Johnson, Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, and George B. McClellan for the next Copperhead Presidential nomination.—*New York Tribune.*

Legislative Corruption.

The committee of the New York Constitutional Convention on official corruption have made a report on the subject, of which the following extracts contain some important information:

"The committee subpoenaed Edward R. Phelps. He testified in substance that he had no specific facts proving corruption to impart, but that he was one of eighteen grantees who, in connection with fifteen other persons, procured from the Legislature, in the year 1860, a grant for what is now known as the Central Park Railroad of the city of New York; that after it was secured, the grantees and their fifteen outside associates formed themselves into an incorporated company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and awarded $[illegible] of their capital to themselves, without pay or compensation for the procurement of the franchise. This stock, he said, was widely distributed, that its market value had been ten per cent above par, and that he had good ground for believing that a large share of the $[illegible] of stock thus distributed went ultimately to members of the Legislature. He testified also that an application made to the last Legislature for an underground railroad in New York, known as the 'Arcade plan,' was regarded as meritorious, but failed to receive the sanction of the Legislature, as he believed, because the grantees refused to pay money for its passage. The committee next examined Wm. Richardson, President of the Dry Dock Railroad Company. He testified, in substance, that that company expended in the year [illegible] in procurement of Legislation, about $[illegible]. When asked if he disbursed any part of the money, he declined answering, on the ground that it might tend to criminate himself. The committee then subpoenaed Mr. Parmelee, then in the State of Connecticut, who, as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, had made grave charges of legislative corruption during the last session. He declined to respond, on the ground that he was not within the jurisdiction of the convention. The only other person examined was Edward D. Worcester, Treasurer of the Central Railroad. He testified in substance that that company paid out, during the pending of its application before the last Legislature for an increase of fare, about $[illegible], which he inferred was used in various ways to influence the Legislature; that he, as Treasurer, advanced the money without any specific authority, paying it mainly to the President of the road or on his orders; that these advances have received the sanction of the Board of Directors, but he is not aware the advances have yet been charged to any specific account. He also testified that similar advances, amounting to $[illegible] or more, were made by that company during the years 1863 and [illegible].

"The committee have thus given a brief analysis of all the testimony taken by them that they deem of value to the convention. They deduce from it the following general facts, which they think will aid the convention in arriving at correct conclusions on the subject to which they relate:

"*First*—That our present laws, which make the giver and receiver of a bribe equally guilty, render it futile to attempt to convict either, who cannot be expected, except on compulsion, to criminate themselves. No witness brought before the committee would acknowledge that he had committed the act of bribery. All either denied it or refused to answer, on the ground that it might tend to criminate themselves. Consequently, if we would convict for bribery, we must either exempt one of the parties, or compel both to testify against themselves, or we must do both.

"*Second*—Finding it impossible to obtain proof of specific acts of bribery, the committee next sought general facts from which the specific acts might be fairly inferred. They found that one railroad company had expended in a single year, in efforts to procure favorable legislation $[illegible], another upward of $[illegible], besides $60,000 or more during the two preceding years; and that another had distributed $300,000 of its own stock, valued at above par, a large portion of which was believed to have been paid ultimately to members of the Legislature. [illegible]

"*Third*—That testimony ... [illegible] ... times defeated because illegitimate compensation is refused. Facts like these afford strong confirmation of the general but vague charges of corruption; charges which it would seem are *vague only because the law stifles the proof*. They only demonstrate the necessity of bold and decisive action on the part of the convention ... [illegible]

Letter Boxes—Locations and Times of Collection in Different Parts of the City.

The Growth of Three Years.

[illegible]

The Police Court.

Yesterday was a dull day at the Armory. The night of the previous day was stormy and [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Pork Packing at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

... a failure, but, on the contrary, they have been successful. A larger number of cargoes of grain have been lost this year than usual, and the marine companies, generally, have suffered severe losses. None of them appear to be affected thereby. The underwriters will call the attention of inspectors to the large number of old and worn out vessels on the lakes, and demand a close adherence to the rules. We understand that the underwriters have issued a call to the various insurance companies, for a meeting to be held at Buffalo on the [illegible] of December, to devise plans for the inspection of vessels, and to establish a uniform system of rates.

Toilet Soaps.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Soaps.

HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET AND PALM.

These popular Soaps are made from the choicest materials, very richly perfumed; warranted not only equal but superior to the English, and fifty per cent cheaper. They are superseding all foreign toilet soaps in this market, as it is well known that since their introduction the demand for the latter has fallen off fully one-half. Manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
32 South Front-st., Phila., 30 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*2:00 p. m.	*1:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:10 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:45 p. m.	*2:10 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11.10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREET.		
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*4:30 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.
Madison Express	4:50 p. m.	2:35 p. m.
Janesville Accommod'n	*3:00 p. m.	*2:35 p. m.
Woodstock Accommod'n	5:00 p. m.	*8:20 a. m.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.—Some occupations of life predispose to this [illegible] ... HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, BRONCHIAL and other [illegible]

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. He has also a suite of rooms in Boston and New York, where he is professionally once a week. Dr. Schenck's medicines are intended to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that good blood is made out of food. Consumption cannot be cured unless a good appetite is created, a good digestion, blood food makes blood; good blood gets the flesh into a healing condition, and the lungs heal. Dr. Schenck was once in the last stage of consumption, and cured himself by these three medicines. He is now a large hearty man.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.
UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.
A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the most severe cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangements of many years standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

Turner & Co., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

SMITH & DWYER, Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JONES, 249 South Clark-st., Room 12, the sole owner of and the only one who can compound the celebrated HUNT'S MIXTURE; it has cured the most inveterate cases of Syphilitic Diseases.

His VELPEAU'S OINTMENT, if used according to directions, will certainly prevent any Venereal Disease. In cheapness, convenience and safety it surpasses anything introduced in the States.

Married ladies should consult him or write to him, as he has a unique invention, entirely unheard of before, and invariably successful.

Any of his medicines securely sent by express. Consultations strictly confidential. P. O. Box 1372. 249 South Clark-st., Room 12.

Dr. James,

The great Specialist of the age in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature, can be consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., (corner of Dearborn), up stairs, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter. P. O. Drawer 5863.

Dr. James treats Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Involuntary Emissions, by a new and infallible method, which does not expose the patient, nor interfere with his business. Syphilis Primary and Secondary—Chronic and Mercurial Diseases, and all kinds of Private Disorders, cured without fail.

Two red stamps for postage gets his treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Syphilis, in sealed envelope.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael, at 213 East Madison-st. He guides you to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee, Two Dollars. Send four 3-cent stamps for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE." His circular about winning the affections of the opposite sex and a happy marriage, will be sent gratis with it.

New Marriage Guide.

An Essay for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Consultations.

Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature, in male or female. Dr. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Female Remedies are certain in all cases. Prize Lecture and Circular for the Married, sent to any address for 50 cents. Nervine Pills, a sure cure for victims of self-abuse. $1 per box by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 523, Chicago.

Private Matters.

In all private matters go (or write) to Dr. CLARKE, [illegible] 97 Clark-st. Both sexes consult [illegible] stamp for circular on [illegible] Female Pills $1 per [illegible] DR. CLARKE, [illegible] Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having won confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 1154. His Guide to Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

New Publications.

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION
NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE BY
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., W. B. KEEN & CO., AND WESTERN NEWS CO.
"LINCOLN AND SLAVERY,"
By HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, M. C.

In one vol., octavo, [illegible] pages. "Without a doubt the standard and only history of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln."

Opinions of the Press.

From Forney's Phila. Press.

"The character of Mr. Lincoln is drawn in a masterly manner. We have formed a very high opinion of the impartiality, knowledge and ability which Mr. Arnold has successfully united in the composition of this important and interesting work."

From The Chicago Tribune.

"The author writes *con amore* with an enthusiasm that kindles as he proceeds; the style is lively, brisk and vigorous, the facts are marshalled and grouped with much artistic style; the interest in the story swells to a climax with each chapter, and the reader closes the volume with a more vivid conception of Mr. Lincoln's political character, a clearer insight into the difficulties over which he triumphed, and a loftier opinion of the man than can be gained from any other source."

Retail Prices—In Cloth, $4.00; Library Leather, $5.00; Half Calf, $6.00. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

CLARKE & CO., Publishers,
80 and 82 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Ocean Steamers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Duchesne.......................Saturday, Dec. 14.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont...............Saturday, Dec. 28.
EUROPE, Lemarie..........................Saturday, Jan. 11.
ST. LAURENT, Bocande....................Saturday, Jan. 25.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In Gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin...............$140 | Second Cabin...............$85
TO PARIS.
(including railway tickets, furnished on board,)
First Cabin...............$145 | Second Cabin...............$88

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

Chicago Agency, French Consulate, 125 Lake-st.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK INMAN LINE from New York and Liverpool EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Carrying United States mails. Pre-paid passages from Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Germany, &c., &c. Plans of cabins and berths secured at 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or by mail. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent. WM. INMAN, Liverpool.

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, available for six months.

Wm. Penn, Capt. Billinge, from New York Nov. 30th.
Celia, Capt. Gleadell, from New York Dec. 14th.
Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, from New York Dec. 28th.
Bellona, Capt. Dixon... from New York Jan. 11th.

The elegant British iron steamship Wm. Penn will leave Pier No. 3, North River, New York, for London, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 12 m.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway, New York, or to

JAMES WARRACK,
51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
For freight apply at 54 South-st., New York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama and Nicaragua,
SAILING FROM NEW YORK
Dec. 5th and 15th; Jan. 5th, 15th and 25th, and Feb. 15th and 25th.
With New Steamships of the First-class.
PASSAGE LOWER than by ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information address the undersigned at 177 WEST-ST., NEW YORK.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
H. GREENEBAUM & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
Via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Nov. 1, Arizona, Capt. Maury, connecting with Golden City, Capt. Lapidge.
Nov. 11, Henry Chauncey, Capt. Gray, connecting with Constitution, Capt. Parker.
Nov. 21, Rising Star, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with Sacramento, Capt. Caverly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely at San Francisco with steamer China, leaving January 13, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, &c., &c.

100 pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.
Or at the General Western Agency, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

Hotels.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

This Hotel, the very best in the West Indies, was opened Nov. 1, for visitors.

The climate of Nassau is unsurpassed by any in the world, the thermometer ranging about 70 all winter. The steamer Corsica will leave New York, Dec. 2 and Dec. 28, after which there will be another steamer placed on the route. All invalids seeking to avoid our cold winter will find the climate of Nassau to be everything that is desirable. It is only four days sail from New York.

TUNNELL & LOBIAZ, Proprietors,
Nassau, N. P.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, at their office, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, after January 1st, and until January 15th, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, between Dubuque and Dunleith, and for connecting the west end of said bridge with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

The piers and abutments will be of first-class masonry, resting on piles foundations, capped with timber, except the east abutment, which will be on rock.

The superstructure will be entirely of iron; the draw of all wrought iron, and the remainder of the bridge of all wrought iron, except the lily card, which may be of cast iron.

Proposals will be received on Post's, Pratt's, Bowman's, Linville & Piper, or any other approved plan of superstructure, with some slight modifications.

No single bid will be received for the whole work, but they must be separate for the superstructure, for masonry, foundations, and protection to Draw Pier, and for the work connecting West end of Bridge with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

Plans and specifications for said work may be seen at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on and after December 16th, 1867, or information relative to the work may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at Chicago, Illinois.

Materials for the construction of the Bridge will be transported free from Chicago, and from other points on the Illinois Central Railroad to Dunleith.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

The Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed best for the interest of the Company.

R. B. MASON, Engineer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the first day of January, 1868, for leasing, separately or collectively, the Union Depot Hotel at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Dining Saloon in the Harrisburg Depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are furnished throughout by the owner. It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all these establishments shall be kept in strictly first-class manner for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line. Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 238 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
November 15th, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any place that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, southwest branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year, will not exceed, on Route No. 2, [illegible] pounds; on Route No. 3, 5,000,000 pounds, and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869. Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form, and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $[illegible]
On Route No. 3, $[illegible]
On Route No. 5, $[illegible]

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," "3" or "5," as the case may be; *and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

[illegible]

Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen., [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

SAINT PAUL, [illegible]

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on the [illegible] for the transportation of [illegible] commencing April 1st, 1868, [illegible] 1869, on Route No. 4, [illegible] Cloud, Minn., [illegible]

[illegible]

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles for each month of the year, beginning April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minn., Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut. Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dep't of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 30, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on Thursday, the [illegible] day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1st, 1868, and ending March 31st, 1869, on ROUTE No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $[illegible] bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other points as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

WM. MYERS,
Bv't Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

Medical.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST!

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers, and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where PAIN OR DISCOMFORT is experienced, or if seized with Influenza, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Cholic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache, or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of those complaints in a few hours.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Isinglass.

J. J. & W. N. MANNING,
Manufacturers of
PURE AMERICAN ISINGLASS,
ROCKPORT, MASS.
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To Belt Makers, Brewers, and Manufacturers of Court Plaster.

Please give our Isinglass one trial, for we think it will please you. Having selected our Stock with great care, we feel confident that it will surpass any that has been manufactured the past season. SEND FOR SAMPLE. All isinglass sold by us, or any agent authorized to sell for us, is warranted to be of as good quality as the sample; if not, to be returned, and we will refund the money and pay all expenses.

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Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Medical.

THE
USE AND ABUSE
OF
STIMULANTS.

New York Independent, May 1, 1867.

In spite of the awful logic of experience, and in defiance of prohibitory statutes, Intemperance is more prevalent in the United States to-day than it has ever been at any former period. This is a statistical fact which the well-informed philanthropist cannot deny, however much he may regret it; and it proves one of two things—either that the vice is past remedy or mitigation, or that the stringent means adopted to prevent the sale and use of stimulants have been unwise and irrational. Human nature is not so hopelessly vicious as to be beyond the influence of reason and persuasion—however obstinate it may be in the resistance to arbitrary and inconsistent laws—and the inference, therefore is, that the extremists, who have declared uncompromising war against the use of liquor under any circumstances, have OVERSHOT THE MARK, and actually increased the evil they intended to crush out. The United States law authorizes the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits; and the Government derives a large revenue from such importation, manufacture and sale. And while this is the case, no local law can ever prevent the use of the article. The statutes which impose taxes and duties on liquor, presuppose that it will be used, and recognize the right of the people to use it. That right is denied by the prohibitionists, and they make by-laws to prevent the citizen from exercising a personal privilege guaranteed to him—by implication at least—by the law of the land.

This is the whole case in a nutshell; and it is for these reasons the Maine Law, and every other enactment of its class, have proved dismal failures.

Every good man admits that intoxication is a terrible vice—the fruitful parent of every species of crime. But it does not therefore follow that alcoholic stimulants should be abolished. Wipe them out, and what becomes of one of the most important departments of medical art? Only ignorant fanatics, or men whose better judgment is warped by prejudice, will attempt to deny that lives are saved daily by the timely administration of spirituous stimulus as a reanimating and restorative agent. It is the basis of all the tinctures of the pharmacopœia, and it has preserved the lives of thousands on the battle-field, in military and other hospitals, and in private practice. Without it, medical science would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of the hero omitted. Most especially is this true of A PURE MEDICAL STIMULANT. Unquestionably, the extremist, of the Neil Dow stripe, would like to suppress all medicated preparations containing alcohol. They would probably begin with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, reputed to be the most potent restorative and alterative of the day. They would deprive the ague and fever districts of the South and West of this powerful specific. They would meet the traveller in the Valley of the Mississippi, or the miner in the placers and canons of California, or the voyager about to sail for the insalubrious coast of [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

This great remedy has increased in demand so rapidly that it is impossible for Dr. Schenck to fill the orders. It is almost like bank stock. Every druggist thinks his order should be filled first. The same way with SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. Go where you will, city or country, East or West, you will find a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills on the mantel-piece. These medicines are suited to every one, and should be in every family. One dissolves the food in the stomach, the other assists nature in carrying off the morbid matter. The SEA-WEED TONIC brings up the tone of the stomach, and gives at once an appetite. A little taken before breakfast will create an appetite. After eating a hearty dinner, a wine-glassful of it will digest the food, and prevent any unpleasant feeling of fulness.

It is perfectly harmless, and very agreeable to the taste. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills have done more to promote the health of the army than any other medicines before the public. In Louisville, Ky., alone, there is thousands of dollars' worth shipped there weekly. By reading the following, the public may be able to judge of the effects of these medicines.

The SEA-WEED TONIC is a compound extract, carefully distilled from a common weed growing on the sea shore, possessing all the properties of iodide of iron, iodide of potassium, iodine, and nearly every component ingredient of the gastric juice. It converts the food into chyme. It contains no more whiskey or alcohol, but its stimulating properties are as pure as the best French brandy.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON.

[illegible]

ANOTHER SINGULAR CASE.

[illegible]

AND STILL ANOTHER.

[illegible]

THE SPIRIT OF THE JAIL.

More Regarding the Ghostly Visitations—The Popular Excitement at its Height.

Scene at the Jail Last Night—Immense Gathering of People.

A Clairvoyant Promises to Reveal the Mystery on Monday Next.

What Was Seen from the Tower in July Last.

The account given in THE TRIBUNE three mornings since, of the mysterious sounds that have nightly been heard during the past two months by the inmates of the county jail, and the description given of the effect produced upon those of the prisoners who claim to have been visited in their cells by weird and singular shapes, has produced a profound sensation throughout the community. As Chicago is largely made up of the most practical and sensible people in the world, the publication excited only an incredulous laugh among the most of those who, having read the statements given, settled at once in their own minds that the jail contained a very foolish and superstitious lot of prisoners. Others were still as incredulous when assured by friends who had themselves tested the truth of the report, that the jail nightly resounded with a most peculiar and mysterious sound. Others still, having a vein of the superstitious in their composition, have thought that there might actually be something in the matter after all, called to mind the curious executions that have occurred within the jail, and now actually believe that the ghost of McNamee, Fleming or Corbett, whichever it be, stalks abroad in the dread night, murdering sleep to the living inmates. Full of this belief, two women believing themselves to be possessed of supernatural powers, kept vigil on Wednesday night in the jail, when, hearing the mysterious sounds, they declared that the place was haunted by spirits which were visible to them in tangible shape. Others, equally believing, have daily been seen to glance significantly at the sombre walls of the prison, and involuntarily quicken their pace as they passed.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

On Wednesday night not less than two hundred persons applied for admission to the jail, and yesterday several newly convicted criminals were [illegible] tertained that they broke the law in order to gratify their curiosity. Eight members of the grand jury spent half of Wednesday night in the jail, listening to the sounds, which they agreed in pronouncing very strange and incomprehensible.

EXCITEMENT.

In all circles throughout the city, the mysterious sounds have been the leading topic of conversation for the past two days. Business men, meeting a friend, instead of exchanging views regarding the contraction of the currency, or the prospect of Secretary Seward's impoverishing the country by continued purchases of foreign territory, now seize one another by the buttonhole, retire to some out of the way place, and with a look of unfathomable meaning and in a tone hollow and sepulchral, ask, "Have you heard the ghost?" If a negative answer is returned, they drag forth the Wednesday's TRIBUNE, and pointing to the article on the fourth page, demand for it a perusal, after which they rush off to buttonhole the next acquaintance they may meet, and ask him the same question.

LAST NIGHT

an immense crowd of people collected at the Court House, filling the hall above, and crowding about the entrance to the jail. No one seemed ever half so anxious to get inside as they. They jammed up about the door way, and when the door opened, made a general rush, pushing so violently that the united force of several policemen and Deputy Sheriffs scarce sufficed to keep them back. Sheriff Beveridge during the day issued passes to a few, and only these, besides the representatives of the press and public officials, were suffered to enter. Nevertheless, the crowd waited patiently outside until midnight, hoping to be admitted, and raising the cry of "the ghost," whenever the fitful sound of the wind was heard, sweeping about the Court House.

WITHIN THE JAIL.

Inside were collected not less than fifty persons, among whom were several public officers, four or five members of the Board of Supervisors, and a number of prominent citizens. Besides these there were three trance-speaking women. These were all collected inside at 9 o'clock, and waited patiently for the recurrence of the mysterious sounds.

THE VISITATION.

At [illegible] a quarter to ten o'clock was heard a wail so [illegible] and full of agony, that every one [illegible] to their feet, while the prisoners in the [illegible] cells ceased their laughter and conversation, and listened. The sound seemed to arise from the western end, proceed as far as the middle corridor, where it reached its greatest height, where it died gradually away.

IN A TRANCE.

One of the trance-speaking women at this juncture [illegible] her hands and, dropping her head [illegible], began to beat her breast with her hands, while her eyes rolled in their sockets and finally became fixed in a vacant stare. She leaned gradually backward, so that one gentleman who stood awkwardly near, hardly knowing what to make of it, found himself under the necessity of putting his arm about her to prevent her from falling. One or two suggested "fits," and a dive was made for the water bucket by one excited individual, when a tall, [illegible] looking person, who accompanied the woman, told him to "desist; language of immortal [illegible] is about to be revealed through the medium of that gifted female." The gifted female gave a lurch forward, threw herself back into the arms of her supporter, and staring towards [illegible] said: "The origin of this supernatural voice will be revealed on next Monday. Next Monday you will all know whence it [illegible]; no more. What means this [illegible] of elements? Whence these discordant [illegible]? It has been told to the Prophet [illegible] of an unhappy band. Walk no more [illegible] spirit, for the hour of your rest is [illegible]."

At this juncture the female threw her arms about a good looking young man who stood near, and [illegible] her eyes gradually rested upon him: "[illegible] more, for you will be made to [illegible] the origin of these things. For law [illegible] that men and women must be made obedient [illegible] to understand." With this she [illegible] into quiet, drew her shawl more closely about her, and seating herself in a chair, gazed [illegible] into the dimly lighted corridor.

THE MIDDLE CORRIDOR

Here a number of gentlemen stood and waited while they heard the mysterious sounds again [illegible] repeated. Those shut within the cells clung to the iron bars, and placing their ears [illegible], listened in silence. The sound was heard at irregular intervals until after midnight, when the crowd dispersed.

CONCLUSIONS.

There is little to be written regarding the [illegible] is nightly heard within the county [illegible] the sound is heard, as stated, hundreds of persons who have listened to it can [illegible] what its origin is, whether the result [illegible] or design on the part of some exceeding [illegible] practical joker, the most of those [illegible] heard it will, like ourselves, be puzzled [illegible]. There is no one who deems it possible [illegible] from the throat of a ventriloquist; [illegible] is caused by the wind, nor by the steam [illegible] the heating pipes.

[illegible] in the infallibility of trance-speakers [illegible] to hold their souls in patience until [illegible] when they are promised an explanation [illegible] agree that, ghost, spirit, bird or devil, [illegible] very mysterious.

WHAT WAS SEEN FROM THE TOWER.

[illegible] publicity has been given to the matter [illegible] of persons employed in and about the Court House have come out with experiences [illegible] which previously they had kept to themselves [illegible] they might be laughed at [illegible]. [illegible] Dr[illegible], watchman connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, states that on the night of the 2d of July last, at night when the moon was at its full and shining brightly—he sat in the tower of the Court House. At 11 o'clock he heard a mournful wail that seemed to proceed from some one on the walk surrounding the tower. He looked up and at that instant the figure of a man opened the door noiselessly and looked in upon him. Dresen was startled, having heard no footsteps. As he looked, the door closed and he saw the figure pass by two of the tower windows, and then disappear. Dresen ran out upon the walk, but neither saw nor heard anyone.

Mr. Barrett, watchman employed in the Fire Alarm Department, now gives an experience, which is the same with that of Dresen. But he says that after the figure disappeared, [illegible] to look for it, supposing that it was a man who had fallen on the roof below. He looked over the railing to the roof—it was a bright moonlight night—and distinctly saw the same figure advancing with measured steps towards the great bell. Believing that some one intended to tamper with the bell, Barrett seized his revolver and descended to the roof. When he had reached it, he looked around for the figure, but it had gone, leaving no trace.

THE HAND OF DEATH.

Probable [illegible] of the Winter Storm.

A Young Man Found Dead and Frozen.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning an express wagon, containing the dead body of a young man about twenty-five years of age, was halted before the North Division Police Station on Huron street. The vehicle was in charge of two men, one of whom is named Michael Cokly, and another, said to be a laborer, employed on one of Fox & Howard's dredging machines. When the body arrived it was scarcely cold, but everything about it looked stiff and frozen. The hair that covered its head presented simply one mass of ice. The following is the statement of the men, in relation to this somewhat strange affair.

Michael Cokly resides near Fox & Howard's docks, on the North Branch. On Wednesday, towards evening, he observed the deceased wandering aimlessly about in that neighborhood. He did not see him again until his attention was called to the almost lifeless body in the morning.

The other party, who is employed on the dredge, stated that on boarding the same at an early hour in the morning he saw the man, immovable but still breathing, lying on the deck. He thereupon called Cokly to his aid. An expressman was procured, and it was their intention to convey the man to the station. During the transit he expired.

An examination of the body revealed a deep scar underneath the chin, which had bled quite freely, and both hands of the deceased were covered with blood. This scar is believed to have been the result of an accidental fall. The clothes in which the man was clad had been thoroughly soaked at some previous time, and were frozen stiff to the body. It is believed that the unfortunate man, in wandering about the shore during the night, fell into the river, and finally succeeded in gaining the deck of the dredge. But the effort required, and the extreme coldness of the water and weather combined, probably so much exhausted his strength that he was unable to leave the boat, and was thus literally frozen to death. The night, too, was so wild, that any outcries he may have made could scarcely have been heard on the shore.

The body was subsequently taken to the dead house and the Coroner notified of the matter during the forenoon, but, up to a late hour last evening, no steps for an investigation had been taken. The body has not yet been identified. It is that of an intelligent appearing young man, about twenty five years of age, whose upper lip is barely covered by a light colored moustache. The body is dressed in a dark suit, over all was worn a [illegible] black beaver overcoat. The matter will probably be more fully investigated to-day.

The Wedding.

Our Ottawa special despatch gave some account of the wedding at Judge Caton's, on Wednesday evening, and referred to the beautiful and costly presents to the fair bride. The following comprised a part of them:

The gift of the bridegroom was a beautiful set [illegible] of pearls; Mr. and Mrs. Caton, silver [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Edmund Norton, punch bowl and ladle; Miss Brown, card basket; Miss Butler, tea bell; Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, 1 dozen each silver salts and butter; Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood, card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. Catlin, bronze vase and parian stage; Mrs. Howe, butter dish; Mrs. ——, bouquet receiver; Mrs. Rogers, "Lay of the Bell;" Mr. and Mrs. Eastman, "Life of Man;" Mr. and Mrs. Isham, gallery of pictures; Mr. Freeman, berry spoon and ice-cream knife; Mr. and Mrs. N. Williams, 1 dozen silver spoons; Mr. Hatch, sketch book; Miss Peck, pair vases; Miss DeForest, bronze ornaments; Mrs. Robson, Japanese box; Miss Hamilton, fruit dish; Mr. Bishop, "Vivian;" Miss Williams, pair vases, 1 dozen coffee spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Pullman, pair vases; Mrs. Hecker, flower vase; Miss Eames, berry spoon; Miss Hamilton, silver knife; Mrs. Edward Eames, pie knife; Mr. L. H. Eames; pitcher and two goblets; Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, sugar spoon and sifter; Mrs. Allen, pie knife; Miss Allen, two pickle forks; Miss Woodruff, syrup cup; Miss Churchill, silver ladle; Mrs. Wm. Churchill, two sugar spoons and sifter.

The present of the groomsmen, Messrs. Crerar, Lincoln, Eaton and Smith, consisted of an elegant and massive bronze card-table of unique pattern, a beautiful bronze clock, two exquisite bronze candelabras and two bronze marble ornaments, the whole costing over $1,600. Upon the wall hung a beautiful painting of "Beatrice," the work of the fair hands of the bride, with the simple dedication, "From Carrie to Norman."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Street Railway to Hyde Park—The Ghost.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, a bare quorum being present at roll call.

PETITIONS, ETC.

A communication was read from the officers of the town of Orland, asking for the appropriation of $[illegible] for the repair of the road between Sections 16 and 21; $[illegible] for the repair of that between Sections 25 and 36; and $100 for the bridge over Spring Creek. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

STREET RAILWAY TO HYDE PARK.

The Clerk read the following communication:

"The undersigned, in behalf of the Chicago and Calumet Horse and Dummy Railroad Company, respectfully asks your honorable body to permit said company to locate their road on Cottage Grove avenue, in the town of Hyde Park, from the limits of the city of Chicago to the north line of Oakwood Cemetery, and on Junction avenue in said town, from its intersection with Cottage Grove avenue to the road known as Hyde Park avenue, or the Indiana road.

"JOHN L. THOMPSON,

"Secretary of said Company."

Supervisor Higgins offered a resolution which, after rehearsing the foregoing petition, reads, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the said company be and the same is hereby authorized to lay their track with the necessary turnouts and switches and operate their said road, on said Cottage Grove avenue, from the limits of the city of Chicago to the north line of Oakwood Cemetery, and on said Junction avenue from its intersection with Cottage Grove avenue east to the Indiana road or Hyde Park avenue;

"*Provided*, That the said company shall forfeit the right hereby granted to so much of the route designated as it shall not occupy with its road, and over which the same shall not be operated, within four years from January 1st, 186[illegible]; and provided further that the track of said company shall be laid in the centre of said streets."

The petition and resolution were both referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

THE GHOST IN THE COURT HOUSE.

Supervisor Thompson presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The act of the General Assembly of 185[illegible] provides that the Court House square and the buildings on it shall be used and occupied for county purposes only; and,

WHEREAS, A ghost has recently taken up his quarters in a portion of the Court House and occupies it for his own purposes, and will not leave, all of which is in apparent violation of the aforesaid act; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to investigate this matter, and see whether the ghost is a county ghost and is there for county purposes, and if not, by what authority the ghost is allowed to remain in violation of the aforesaid act.

The resolution was amended by referring it to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, and so passed unanimously.

ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported a large number of bills, which were allowed.

The same committee recommended that the report of Dr. N. W. Webber be referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, and that of the County Agent and Hospital Warden be accepted and filed.

Report concurred in.

BRIDGE APPROPRIATION.

Supervisor Higgins presented a resolution that the County Clerk be directed to draw an order for $200, for the purpose of aiding in building what is known as Chittenden's bridge, in the town of Hyde Park. Adopted.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Supervisor Ross, of the Hospital Committee, reported a number of bills incurred in carrying on the hospital, which were allowed. The report stated that 390 tickets had been sold to medical students to witness medical operations. The receipts of the hospital for the quarter had been $1,260 and the expenditures $4,749, making the net expenditures $3,469. The average number of patients had been 3[illegible], and the average cost of subsisting them $3.93 per week for each patient. Report concurred in.

The same committee presented the second annual report of Henry M. Lyman, M. D., Secretary of the Medical Board of the Cook County Hospital, which shows the following facts:

Of patients admitted to the hospital during the year 18 have been relieved, 12 have left, 2 died and 11 remain.

The dispensary has afforded relief to 325 out patients.

The Board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

RUINS OF THE EAST.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Balch Before the Skinner Society.

"Ruins of the East," was the subject of a lecture, delivered last evening at the Second Universalist Church, under the auspices of the [illegible] [illegible] of that congregation. Rev. Dr. Balch, a professor of the Lombard University, was the lecturer. There was a fair attendance. If it be considered that there was an almost superabundance of amusements in full blast, with the Court House ghost moaning to a large multitude of listeners, it might be well stated that there was a very large audience.

The discourse was in two parts. It was minutely descriptive of ancient places of by gone greatness, and it had its moral in exhibiting the fulfilment of the decrees of Providence in the grandeur fallen into decay, as the result of forgetfulness of divine laws governing human existence.

The lecturer conveyed his hearers from the United States on a tour of the East, to ancient Egypt. First, there were general remarks as to the difficulty, on the part of the traveller in realizing, on his tour, the fact that when he passes through almost seeming desolation, he is treading the site of an ancient realm, greater than almost any now existing. It is not until the ruins of those great places are unearthed that the greatness of the past is developed. Then, from the splendor of the architecture, the magnitude of the works and the perfection of art developed in both, there comes a realization of what was. To obtain this result months of study are needed, but the mind may be educated to appreciation. All through the East now stand grand piles and monuments of stone, appearing to have no meaning, but each the recording mark of a history understood or not known, as the case might be, but always interesting. In Ireland there are the piles which mark where some castle stood, and each of those castles was, when its turrets stood, the scene of gallantry or of bloodshed, telling of the ancient life and of the former greatness of some lord of the soil. In Amsterdam there is in the market place the remembrance of its commercial grandeur. That place, now crumbling to decay, and fast becoming a ruin, testifies of that financial supremacy which exceeded or equalled the importance of the Lombard street of London. France has its ruins, but these are of modern date, and the tourist turns to Italy to pass over its buried treasures of ancient days. Chief among these are the ruins of Rome, themselves a study. Here is the Coliseum, hardly visible but bearing mute testimony of the former wealth of the city seated upon the seven hills.

The speaker conducted his audience to Corinth, surrounded by its remains in works of architecture and sculpture, and thence [illegible] spoke of and described buried Athens.

He had visited, also, Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire. From the centre of the present city, the traveller descends to see what was its old *status* and to compare that with its condition now, by a shaft, at the bottom of which he stands in the hall of 1001 columns, now [illegible] in its decay, and with its walls and roof covered with the dampness and vegetation of ruin. Babylon and Nineveh, great cities of bygone days, were soon sites long disputed, until an Englishman, boring in the mounds where goats had fed, found those relics which proved their locality.

Here the lecturer diverged to explain how those cities became thus buried. He accounted for it by the action of the winds, following desertion by [illegible]

[illegible]

Memphis, was [illegible] then described, as were also Thebes and Karnac. The description was here so minute that condensation of the matter would be unprofitable.

This lecture is the first of a series which this society proposes to listen to. The announcement of the future lecturers has not yet been publicly made.

WINTER HERE.

The First Guns of the Long Siege.

Winter is here at last. The long drawn summer has come to a close, and the succeedent autumn has followed suit into the grave of the seasons. The Boreal breath of the storm king came on us in its grandeur yesterday, transforming the limp freedom of the fruitful period into the frigid, stony, stiff, irreducible, except by heat, conduction of winter. Only one solitary object within this city withstood its influence—the Chicago River—that was yesterday morning as limpid as usual—a statement which, like the river itself, is as clear as mud. There is in truth so small a percentage of genuine water in [illegible] the material filling that channel as to render it exceedingly difficult for the frost principle to seize hold of enough of the aqueous element to make a good freeze of it. There is [illegible] enough of mud and blood, and oil, and refuse and offal [illegible] to fill the river without a drop of water, and scarcely enough water to make a show in the channel without the aid of the other substances mentioned and understood, which do congregate there, and manifest themselves by odors most manifest.

But in all other parts of the city winter was regnant, and descended not only in snow, but in sleet, which in many places covered the ground with glare ice, delightful to the boys, and consoling to the surgeons, but most distressful to merchants and to men unable to keep horses. The light and feathery snow did not, however, fall so heavily as to call into action the battalions of boys with shovels and brooms who suddenly spring in all parts of the city when snow falls profusely. There was simply enough of it to furnish a morning's occupation to shop boys.

But, while it was thus unpleasant on land, on the lake a wilder storm was raging, especially night before last. The wind, which in the city merely extracted wild music from the signs and sent the dry snow flying in the faces of belated passengers, was intensified upon the restless, surging waters. One vessel was wrecked and others were [illegible] to and fro by the tossing waves, while the frightened crews fought with might and main to hold firm their frail tenure of life. But of all these things a full account will be found in the commercial columns.

Though one of the last warm days of the winter has passed away in storm and snow, there are many who do not regret it. The girl with her fuel-dealer with his stock of wood and coal, the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURT HOUSE QUESTION.

Meeting Last Evening—Full and Free Discussion of the Subject.

The Meeting Declared Unanimously Against the Proposal to Separate the City and County Offices.

A well attended meeting of citizens was held last evening in the Recorder's Court room, pursuant to a call issued by the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of coming to some understanding in regard to the ownership of the Court House. Ald. C. D'Wolf was elected Chairman, and General J. L. Beveridge, Secretary.

The resolution of the Supervisors calling the meeting was then read.

Judge Otis moved that a committee be appointed to whom all resolutions which should be offered during the meeting should be referred.

Mayor Rice objected to the appointment as unnecessary; the meeting being called simply for an exchange of ideas upon the subject mentioned.

On motion of Supervisor King the [illegible] was laid on the table.

MAYOR RICE

then opened the consideration of the question. He said that he felt a deep interest in this matter, and, believing that much could be done through consideration and discussion by the people, he had come there. The question was what is the best thing to be done by the citizens of Cook County and of Chicago to accommodate the offices of the city and county. The rapid increase of the city had made the present building too small for the joint needs. But the interest of both was identical—Cook County meant Chicago—and all were actuated alike by a desire to do the best that could be done for both. It had been said that the ground on which the Court House stands was given to the city for public use. If it was used as a play-ground for children or for a public park, it would be for the public use, but if it were occupied by buildings that should accommodate the people, that would also be a public use. It was intended that this ground should never be diverted from the use of Cook County. He proposed that all the people in the county who had public business to transact, should come to this one central place to do it, and not have to run to a number of different offices.

There would be a great saving in keeping the square for both city and county purposes. Some had protested against covering the square with buildings, and the speaker was surprised at seeing it. Did anyone believe that property fronting on the square would be damaged if a fine marble building was erected on one front of the square? He did not. He believed that it was for the interest of the city and county to unite and increase this building so as to accommodate both and keep them here together. There were some fifty offices to be accommodated, and a building capable of holding them would be a grand pile, of which the city and county would be proud.

RESOLUTION.

Supervisor N. S. Bouton offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the interests of the people of Cook County and the city of Chicago are identical, and therefore it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council to agree upon a method of improvements to the present Court House that shall accommodate all the present need, and so arranged that it can be added to from time to time till the present square is not large enough to accommodate more."

JUDGE J. B. BRADWELL

offered an additional resolution to the same effect—that the city and county ought to unite in extending the Court House so as to accommodate both. He said that it was evident that something ought to be done to accommodate these officers, and that at once. It was the glory of Cook County that the city of Chicago was in it, and the glory of Chicago that it was backed up by such a county. [illegible] there should be no difference between them.

There is no doubt but that this Court House could be made to accommodate the city and county for fifty years to come. It might be extended so as to front on LaSalle street [illegible] and Clark street in the form of a [illegible], and the vacant ground ornamented with trees and shrubs. At present the public records are in a very unsafe condition, and a fire in the building would destroy many thousand times the cost of a new Court House. The records of the courts must be taken care of, and if the city and county would not do it, the courts must. The Probate Court had the power, if necessary, to build a vault in the public square and make the county pay for it.

It was very inconvenient to have the city offices scattered about—as they now are—requiring a man to go a half mile to almost every separate office he had to visit. If the city and county officers would unite the trouble could be obviated. They had always united on this square from the time when it was first occupied.

JUDGE OTIS

said that all that he had in the world was depending on titles. He saw hundreds of volumes in the Register's office standing out in an open room, exposed to fire and theft, the loss of either one of which would entail the loss of millions of dollars.

Ever since he had been in this county the city and county had done business together, but he had a great idea of the enormous expansion of this city, which had grown above all expectation, and provision must be made for the future. Now the office of the Board of Public Works—only one department of the city government—which did more business than the capitals of any two States in the Northwest, was driven off to Wells street and occupied twenty rooms there. So of other offices—they are scattered around in rented rooms, and there must be something done at once.

Now if a repair had to be made in the Court House two sets of bills must be made out—one for the city and one for the county. It was very pleasant to say that the two could live together, but it was like two families, they might be on the best of terms, but they could not live together in peace. He believed that Cook County would need the whole of this square. They needed now for one thing a room immensely larger to pay taxes in, to obviate the present necessity of keeping long lines of men and women standing for hours trying to get a chance to pay their taxes.

He offered the following

RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, Several hundred volumes of the records of deeds in the Recorder's office, and other records and papers of great value in other offices in the Court House of Cook County are in an unsafe and dangerous condition for the want of suitable fire-proof vaults or rooms for their safe keeping; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Supervisors of [illegible] without delay to provide suitable [illegible] commodious fire-proof vaults or rooms within the present Court House building for the safe keeping of county records."

A. C. HESING, ESQ.,

said he knew a plan was on foot to involve the city in an expense of a million of dollars by certain persons interested in land here. He was in favor of erecting a fire-proof vault for the records, but not of putting up a new and costly building. He believed that the Court House could be extended by piecemeal, as needed, so as to make a beautiful building, [illegible] Chicago marble, fire-proof, and make additions by extensions, as necessary, and by and by pull down the building in the centre, and leave it in the form of a cross, the shape used in many cities in other countries. Suppose the city pays to-day $20,000 rent for outside buildings, this involves a capital of $150,000, with which could be erected a handsome building.

He believed the people of the city and county were almost unanimously united in the desire to remain on the same ground.

THOS. HOYNE, ESQ.,

thought that they were going too fast in proposing to erect a magnificent building. The cost of these plans had not been stated. There was no telling how much it would cost to extend the Court House as proposed, and he wanted no jobbing; there was enough of that now. Every one could see that they wanted more room—but they wanted to know how much it would cost.

MAYOR RICE

said the meeting was called to get an expression on the question whether Cook County and the city could agree in occupying this building together, and, if they could, then it would be time to inquire into the cost. Cook County was the family, and Chicago was a part of it. Their interests were one.

S. W. KING

favored the joint occupancy of the Court-House by the city and county as the only economical and sensible plan.

E. C. LARNED, ESQ.,

thought that hardly any man would doubt that the square could contain all the public buildings necessary, and he thought it desirable it should be so used. He was in favor of it because it seemed to be the most economical plan for providing the needed room. Wherever the public buildings were erected there might be a railing, but it would cost no more to erect them here than elsewhere, and the arguments that some had used, that it would involve a steal, were groundless. The square was a convenient and desirable place for doing the public business, and ought to be so used. There need be, and always had been, no trouble between the city and county. Cook County was a mere legal entity, created by the Legislature, and it could be blotted out to-day by the same power. It needed only an act of the Legislature to make the title right, if there was any difficulty raised. No property owner could object with reason to the erection of additional buildings on the square, and they ought to decide then to adopt the plan proposed, and appoint a committee to consider further on it.

SUPERVISOR [illegible] LANDERS,

of Calumet, thought the county ought to be heard from. The county had the fee [illegible] of the Court House square, and the city could not [illegible] peg in this matter without their consent. The city had treated the county with contempt—neglecting to send a committee to meet the county committee, who stood ready to make an arrangement. He was proud of Chicago, but he did not live under its laws. The city and county were two [illegible]

[illegible] ing about the matter; it was neither the Common Council nor the Board of Supervisors.

ALDERMAN C. T. HOLDEN

replied to the statement of the last speaker, who charged that the city had neglected the county's offers, by showing that the Council had some time ago tried to come to an arrangement, but failed to do so. The city was making great outlays in public improvements, and they did not think best to recommend any expenditure at that time.

The city pays one cent out of every $100 paid in the county for taxes, and is [illegible] of the county. The city is paying $3,500 rent for the offices of the Board of Public Works, $2,500 for police offices, and $1,500 for the Board of Education, and it was time that steps should be taken to enlarge the Court House. The Common Council would give bonds with the county in putting up a building that would accommodate the city and county for a century.

ALDERMAN SHACKFORD

said that nobody would deny that the Court House was unfit for its present uses. He was in hope that some of our principal men would be able to convince the Supervisors that it was for their interest to unite in building such an edifice as is needed. Some of the Supervisors seemed to have a vague idea that there was some loud steal contemplated.

SUPERVISOR D. S. HAMMOND

gave the result of a consultation by the Supervisors two years ago with the Common Council, when it was talked of moving the jail and Recorder's Court to the [illegible], and since then the Board of Supervisors had a standing committee who had tried in vain to come to any conclusion.

The deed of the square was "to Cook County for county purposes," and he thought that they had no authority to use the ground for city purposes.

GENERAL SALOMON

stated that the deed read "to said Cook County in erecting county buildings."

MAYOR RICE

said that they all conceded that the public square belongs to Cook County, and they all contended that it was to be held by the county for the use of the public. They did not need to talk about the past, but only to try to devise some plan on which they could unite.

E. C. LARNED, ESQ.,

said that if Mr. Hammond's interpretation of the deed was correct, then the land must revert to the original donors, as it had been used for more than ten years in a way contrary to that provision, the city having an interest in the building. If this question should be settled by deciding to extend the present building, it would put an end to the numerous schemes for private speculation by the location of the building elsewhere.

MR. HAMMOND

said that it was the distinct understanding when the property was [illegible] that the city should join in its use. There was no feeling on the part of the Supervisors, except that they felt they had been neglected by the Common Council. He was willing to agree to unite with the city in the extension or rebuilding of the Court House.

J. M. ALLEN

thought that if the city and county did unite, the best way would be to pull down the present building and build a new and better one.

[illegible] ADOPTED.

The resolutions of Mr. Bouton and Judge Bradwell were then adopted almost unanimously, the meeting thus declaring against the proposed separation of city and county buildings.

[illegible] resolution of Judge Otis, referring to the preservation of records, [illegible] be adopted.

Supervisor Hammond, and others spoke in favor of the resolution, showing the [illegible] [illegible] it was voted that the Secretary furnish the [illegible] Council and Board of Supervisors with a copy of these resolutions, and the meeting adjourned.

[illegible]

The Court House.—The [illegible] [illegible] the Supervisors

yesterday, is very pertinent in view of the difficulties attending the solution of the Court House question. If it shall be proven that the ghost uses the Court House square, or portions thereof, for other than county purposes, in direct defiance of the law of 1831, and if it shall be furthermore found impossible to drive him away, will not the act in question be thereby proven to be void and of no effect? Will not the county authorities be thereby released from the responsibility of keeping their treasure inviolate? And will not they be entitled to look on the ghostly visitation as a special interposition on the part of the spirit world? We commend these questions to the consideration of Supervisor Higgins, who, as the prime mover in the attempt to oust the city, and as a man deeply versed in the lore of spiritualist philosophy, may be able to solve the problem.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—The "Connie Soogah" has not been thoroughly successful this week, the audience having diminished nightly. Last evening the house was very small, but this evening the theatre should be crowded. The occasion is the joint benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and the plays are "Barney the Baron," "The Connecticut Courtship," and "All Hallow Eve."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"Pale Janet" will make her appearance only three times more, and will then make way for "Nobody's Son."

"UNDINE."—The spectacle of "Undine" drew a large house last evening. There are no changes at present to note in its production, but next week we understand that additional novelties will be introduced.

THE GAIETIES THEATRE.—One of the most amusing entertainments in the city is that afforded at Arlington Hall nightly by the dramatic (!) troupe of the Gaities Theatre. The drama has to suffer at that institution, as it never suffered before. To make any criticism of the performances would be an impossibility in every respect of the case. It is "the attempt and not the deed" that "confounds us." The plays produced are thoroughly legitimate, the bill last evening being "Toodles," and "Our Country Cousin," and there is nothing objectionable on the score of morality. The only objection that can be urged against the Gaities is the deliberately cool manner in which the legitimate drama is murdered. In this respect the entertainment is highly amusing, and it is probably from this standpoint that the management intend to produce the plays upon their bills.

THE REFORM SCHOOL CONCERT.—The concert of the children of the Reform School which has been for some weeks in preparation, was given last evening in Farwell Hall. The attendance was fair, though not so large as it should have been, inasmuch as the entertainment was of an unusually interesting nature. The programme was made up of solos and choruses, and of instrumental pieces, and the exercises were participated in by about fifty of the children. Some of the solos were given in such excellent style that a repetition was demanded. Surprise was very generally exhibited at the proficiency shown by the pupils, not a few of whom showed evidences of a genuine musical talent.

WEEKLY INSURANCE.—We have thought it strange that with the usual forecast for business that life insurance companies exhibit, they did not make a table of weekly or monthly rates. Mr. Geo. Farr, General Agent of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, New York (one of the very best organized companies in the country), has just presented us with a table of such rates. We commend the company for introducing this popular plan of payments. Persons of small means can now have the benefit of life insurance by paying statedly an insignificant sum. The plan commends itself to those who have [illegible] taxed heavily with semi or annual payments, especially when the payments come due [illegible], as "hard times." Ten dollars each week [illegible] "tight [illegible]" would not be felt by hundreds of our citizens, when they would shrink from incurring at any one time an outlay of five hundred dollars at one time. The company that brings life insurance within the easy reach of all classes, deserves success.

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Station. Present, all the members and the heads of the several departments.

Joseph Burkhardt was appointed a member of the Fire Department.

James Warburst was appointed special policeman for the Williams Street Mission.

James Egan, of No. 125 Madison street, preferred charges against Officer Thomas Langan, charging him with having arrested him without just cause, with having treated him cruelly, and with having made a false charge against him at the Police Court, besides giving false evidence. A notification was ordered sent to Officer Langan, instructing him to appear for trial at the next meeting of the board.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NOCTURNAL VISITANT.—It is now seven years since the "Banshee howling among the rafters" of the *Times* establishment gathered wondering crowds there to see the wonderful reaping machine, which, like the McClellan of a year or two later, did not go through, though the *Times* advocated it. The ghost is now luxuriating in the Court House is presumed to be the ghost of Democracy; haunting the basement. It is presumed to have an affinity for the lower regions—the home of Copperhead sympathizers and secessionists.

THE CHESS PLAYERS of Chicago will be glad to learn that a movement is on foot to fit up a room in the Young Men's Association Building, Metropolitan Block, with chess tables. This room will be open during the day and evening, and thus supply a source of amusement, the want of which has long been felt in Chicago. All who are interested in this matter will do well to send their address to John Robson, Esq., Librarian, as soon as possible, in order that the Board of Directors may calculate on the amount of support they will receive in this movement.

HOLIDAY WEAR.—This is the season when everybody is interested in knowing all that can be learned about holiday jewelry, its quality and prices. To obtain this information our readers have but to visit the establishment of N. Matson & Co., No. 117 Lake street, which is one of the largest and best stocks of American and foreign watches, jewelry, diamonds and silver ware ever brought to this city. They have in every way of ladies' watches everything that can be desired, and their stock of French clocks can not be surpassed west of New York.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—A large number of Republican citizens, residents of the Tenth Ward, met last evening at No. 152 West Randolph street, to take into consideration the question of filling the office of Alderman-ship, made vacant by the death of Alderman Bixby. [illegible] intended to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy, [illegible] lots were taken, but it was subsequently concluded to postpone any definite action until such time as the Common Council shall order an election in the premises.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK.—The National Skating Park, located on State street, and running from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, is taking an unprecedented hold on the public estimation. In consequence of the enormous demand, the first issue of tickets was exhausted, and none have been for sale the past two days. Ten thousand additional have been printed, and are now for sale at the principal hotels and book stores in the city.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Attention is called to the great attraction at Lipman's, corner of Clark and Madison streets. Owing to the low price in gold, all goods are now marked down to suit the decline. Ladies' and gents' fine gold, enameled and diamond watches, self-winders, chronometers, and Howard's gold negligee and guard chains, jewelry and fine diamonds, are offered at the same prices as previous to the rebellion.

THE PEW HOLDERS of the Church of the Messiah are earnestly requested to attend a meeting to be held in the vestry of the church this (Friday) evening, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. As matters of much importance will be presented for consideration and action, it is necessary that every pew holder should be present.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME—ANNIVERSARY.—The fourth anniversary of the Washingtonian Home of this city, will be celebrated this evening at the Home, on West Madison street, near Reuben. The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Juniper Tar Soap—Is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

The counterfeiters of foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts" when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in the country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.*

Agents wanted—Call at the Union house, near the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot, every evening from 4 to 9 p. m. for one [illegible] and see for yourselves an article of real utility, and [illegible] in the winter. R. R. MORRELL, Patentee.

"Ætna Noiseless Shuttle Lock Stitch [illegible] 87 Washington street. J. H. LEROW, Agent.

Drug Store for Sale.—A well established business and handsome outfit. For particulars apply immediately to A. T. CALLAHAN, Real Estate Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas.

A Sure Cure for Gravel by a pleasant and an agreeable method. No charge unless a cure is effected. Call or address T. HEWSON, 68 Monroe street.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11:13 a. m.

Consols, 92; United States bonds, 72½ Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie, 45¾.

LONDON, Dec. 12—2 p. m.

Consols declined to 91⅞. American securities unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 12—Evening.

Consols a shade weaker, 91⅞; 5-20s, 71¾; Illinois Central, 84¾; Erie, 45¾.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show that bullion has decreased £25,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12—Evening.

United States bonds firmer at last quotation.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—Evening.

Cotton dull. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard advanced to 50s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—Evening.

Cotton—American descriptions ⅛d lower, but the decline tends to render the market steadier and increase activity; middling uplands, in port, 7⅝d; do. to arrive, 6¾d; do. Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—No change in quotations except on peas, which declined to 45s 6d per quarter for Canadian. Provisions and produce entirely unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12—Evening.

Petroleum—Standard white, 45f.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

This morning the railway market opened strong, particularly on New York Central, Erie (common), and Michigan Southern stocks. After the regular call these stocks advanced ¼@⅜ cent in heavy transactions in the second named. A rumor gained considerable currency to-day that a new "clique" had taken hold of Erie (common) and expect to run it up to 80 before the first of January. At the 1 o'clock board Erie was extremely dull. New York Central was falling off [illegible] cent, but reporting ¾, Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] stock on the [illegible] Michigan Southern [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 12—Money—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. South	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING SHARES—Market heavy and lower. [illegible] declined to [illegible]; Eldorado [illegible] dull, and active. Other changes slight.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $[illegible]; payments $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

BREADSTUFFS—The severe storm and the decline in gold checked business and depressed prices.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—[illegible] bu corn, by steam, at [illegible]d.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

GROCERIES—Entirely nominal and unsettled.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed at $21.[illegible]. Lard, 13c. Cumberland bacon, 10½c for January.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head, 300 at One Hundredth street, 250 at Hudson City, and 50 at Communipaw. The storm and the light supply tended to limit trade, but the market was very firm at yesterday's quotations; good to prime 16[illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000 head; selling fairly at unchanged prices, and the market closes firm at 4[illegible] 7c for common to extra.

SWINE—21 cars at Communipaw and 52 at Fortieth street; dull and ¼c lower; selling at [illegible] dressed. [illegible] active, owing to a desire of city dealers to receive supplies before the streets become impassable.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The dry goods market was quiet and languid, owing to the snow storm, and hardly enough transpired to warrant any alteration in prices.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—Weather very cold. About nine inches of snow has fallen during the day. Crude oil market more active; sales at [illegible]; sales of [illegible] brls refined for all 1868, buyer's option, at [illegible]; [illegible] brls in lots for all December, at [illegible].

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Without change; quality much better; sales [illegible] [illegible], with Christmas beeves held at [illegible] in New York in first hands. Receipts, 2,[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] Receipts, 1,[illegible]. Demand active at [illegible]. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales 125 brls at $9.10 for Silver Creek XXX spring; $8.25 for good X.

GRAIN—Wheat—Declined [illegible]. Morning board—Sales 36,000 bu at $1.8[illegible] for No. 1 in store; $1.[illegible] for No. 2 do. Noon board—Sales 20,000 bu at $1.8[illegible] for No. 1 in store; $1.[illegible] buyers' option all week; $1.88 buyers' option December; $1.87 sellers' option next week; $1.77 for No. 2 in store. Oats—Declined 1c. Sales [illegible] bu at 5[illegible] No. 2 in store. Corn—Dull, and [illegible] lower. Sales [illegible] bu at [illegible] for new shelled in store. Rye—Dull and lower. Sales 800 bu at $1.[illegible] for No. 1 in store. Barley—Nominal and unchanged, at $1.[illegible] for No. 1; $1.30 for No. 2.

HOGS—Dressed hogs quiet. Sales at $7.[illegible]. Live hogs closed weak and lower. Sales at $[illegible].

RECEIPTS—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu rye, [illegible] bu barley, [illegible] dressed hogs, [illegible] live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Dull and heavy and lower. Sales 1,000 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible] brls; market [illegible] lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

FLOUR—Closed dull, and 10c lower on common grades.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally lower, with shippers insisting on a moderate decline. Rye quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Oats dull [illegible] Corn dull at $1.36 in store for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy at $21.[illegible] for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard and heavy at [illegible]. Bacon nominally lower. Lard [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Closes dull and prices nominal at $11.00@11.50 for family, and $10.25@10.50 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices nominally 5c lower; No. 1 red $2.25. Corn dull at 85c for new ear. Oats steady at 60c. Rye firm, because of the light supply, at $1.36.

COTTON—Very dull and prices nominal; middling Orleans bought at 15c.

HOGS—In fair demand, but at lower rates; live, [illegible] old, and $7.25 for new, without buyers. Bulk meats nominally. [illegible] packed for shoulders and sides. Green meats at [illegible] for shoulders, sides and hams. Old bacon [illegible]. Lard dull; new kettle rendered [illegible] nominally. Green meats at 7c, [illegible] for shoulders, sides and hams.

BEEF CATTLE—In demand at $4.50@6.50 gross.

SHEEP—Firm at $3@4 gross.

MONETARY—Gold 136, closing dull. Money market unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Dull at 13c for middling.

FLOUR—Better demand at full prices; super, $6.50@7.50; extras, $8.50@9.[illegible]; double do, $10.00@11.[illegible]; treble and choice do, $11.[illegible]; fancy, $13.[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat better; $[illegible] for prime red and white fall; $1.[illegible] for spring. Corn opened at $1.[illegible], closed dull and lower at $[illegible]. Oats firm at [illegible]. Barley firm at $[illegible] for choice fall. Rye steady at $1.38.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm; small sales mess pork at [illegible]. Bacon—Clear sides, 14½c. Lard quiet; small sales tierce at 12½c.

HOGS—With 25,000 to 30,000 head on the market prices declined to [illegible]—closing at [illegible] for extra choice.

RECEIPTS—For two days—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 1,600 sacks; corn, [illegible]; oats, 1,[illegible]; barley, 1,500 do; rye, 300 do; hogs, [illegible] head.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Dull and declined; Orleans at 14[illegible]; sales of 3,500 bales; receipts, 4,[illegible] bales.

GROCERIES—Sugar unchanged. Molasses dull; common, [illegible]; good to prime, [illegible].

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm, at $[illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 14[illegible]. Lard—Market bare of tierce; [illegible] kegs, [illegible].

MONETARY—Sterling exchange, [illegible]. New York sight exchange, ¼ discount. Gold, 13[illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal. Corn dull at $1.[illegible] for new and old western. Oats dull; [illegible] Ohio. [illegible] Barley dull; 1,500 bu two-rowed Chicago at $[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm, but very dull at $22.50 for heavy. Lard [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales of 71 hhds; lugs at $[illegible]; medium leaf at $13.[illegible]. [illegible]

FLOUR—Super at $[illegible]; A No. 1 at $11.[illegible].

GRAIN—[illegible] Ear at 80c in bulk. Oats [illegible] in bulk.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—New at $[illegible]. Prime [illegible]. Hogs—Sales at [illegible] gross. Receipts very light. Lard in tierces at [illegible].

COTTON—Sales at [illegible] raw.

WHISKEY—In bond at $[illegible].

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Very firm, and prices steady; XX spring, $10.00@11.50; XX red, $11.[illegible]; XX and XXX white, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat market quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 1 red winter held at $2.60; No. 2 at $2.50; No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $[illegible]. Corn—Fair demand; sales of new shelled at $[illegible]; old No. 1 mixed at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] yellow at $1.[illegible]. Oats steady and firm at $1.[illegible] for No. 1. Rye [illegible] demand moderate for State and Western. Barley firm at $1.[illegible] for No. 1 State and Canada.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged, but tendency upward; standard white in bond, [illegible]; free, [illegible].

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Amber held at $2.[illegible], with $2.[illegible] bid; [illegible] for the month at $2.[illegible]. Corn—[illegible] dull; New [illegible]. Oats 1c lower; sales at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible]. Barley quiet. [illegible] sales at $[illegible].

Elastic Sponge.

W. E. SPONGE CO.,

192 & 194 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

Office Young Men's Christian Association,

CHICAGO, December 3, 1867.

Western Elastic Sponge Co.:

Gentlemen: Prior to furnishing Farwell Hall we ordered made two sample Cushions, of the size suited to our seats—one of them filled with curled hair, 1 1-4 lbs. to the lineal foot, and the other filled with your Elastic Sponge, 1 lb. to the foot. They were each placed in our office and examined and thoroughly tested by over one hundred of the members of this Association, and by each and all of them the Elastic Sponge Cushion was pronounced very far superior to the one made of Curled Hair—being thicker, fuller, softer, and more elastic. We immediately ordered Cushions made and filled with Sponge for the entire Hall, and have now used them over two months, and everybody speaks in their praise, while we are perfectly satisfied with them in every way.

J. V. FARWELL,

Ch. Building Com.

D. L. MOODY,

Pres. Y. M. C. Ass'n.

Auction Sales

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 BBLS. NEW YORK WHITE SUGAR, 25 brls New York Coffee Sugar, 25 brls Muscovado Sugar,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE OF

New, Second-hand & Rare Books,

AT AUCTION,

BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

44 AND 46 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

COMMENCING

Monday, Dec. 16, 1867, at 2½ o'clock P. M.,

and continuing every evening until all are sold.

This is the largest sale of Books ever offered in Chicago, comprising Eight Private Libraries, among which are many rare Books that have been a long time out of print. To be sold in the order of catalogue, for cash.

The catalogues is now ready, and can be obtained of the Auctioneers. Books open for inspection on the day of sale.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 16, at 2½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.,

3,000 Vols. Valuable Miscellaneous Books, by Catalogue.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF

WOOLLENS

AND TAILORING GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1867, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., will be sold a large and attractive assortment of

Cloths, Casters, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cloakings, Heavy Cassimeres, Coatings, Doeskins, Vestings, Italian Cloths.

And a General Assortment of TAILORING GOODS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, December 20, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

We have just received from the importers, in New York City, a large and most valuable lot of RICH and ELEGANT GOODS for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Such as 30 Gold Watches, Plain, Enamelled and Diamond-set Cases, with solid Gold Chains; 10 Gentlemen's Swiss Timekeepers, 18 karat Gold Cases, and self-winding, made by the most celebrated makers; a fine assortment of choice Albata Plated Ware; Elegant Writing Desks, inlaid with Pearl and Gold; Work Boxes; Pearl Card Cases, some of them very rich; fine Bronze and Enamelled Opera Glasses; Venetian Cut-glass Goblets, Liquor Sets; elegant Jewelry, Diamond Sets, Fine and Rings, Emeralds, Pearl, Ruby and Garnet sets, elegant Mantel Clocks, together with a great variety of other articles—all of which will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell a large and fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Jevne & Almini's Gallery, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

Diamonds, Gold Watches, Gold Watches, Diamond Set, Silver Plated Ware,

Rich Bohemian and French Glassware, Rich China, Elegant Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1867, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 17th and 18th December, at 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 CLARK-ST.,

$50,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

Just Received from New York, for Positive Sale, without the least Reserve,

[illegible] Casimere, [illegible] Beaver, [illegible] and Pilot, [illegible] Coats, Pants and Vests and Suits—an assortment rarely equalled at Auction. Also a large and desirable stock of Youths' Clothing of every description, Undershirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Caps, Notions, &c., &c.

The country trade will do well by attending this sale.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

FRIDAY, December 13th, at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.,

Woollen Goods, Flannels, Linseys, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinetts, Cloths, Coatings, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—MONDAY, DEC. 16TH, at 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.,

We have just received from the East, and are instructed to sell without the least reserve,

50 CHESTS TEA,

Of the following choice brands: Imperial, Gunpowder, [illegible] Young Hyson, Oolong, Souchong, [illegible] [illegible] Soap, Common Soap, and a general assortment of Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. The trade are invited to sample the Teas, which are now in store.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

LARGE SALE OF

Elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, and Fancy Articles, 500 Volumes Medical and Miscellaneous Books,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, December 13, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, consisting of a large assortment of Marble-top Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, great variety of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Variety of Parisian figures and fancy Glassware. A very large assortment of new Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, all choice and beautiful. Rich Rugs. Also, 500 volumes new Miscellaneous Books; 114 volumes Medical and Surgical Books; 50 volumes Law Books, most of them very valuable.

The sale will commence with the books at 9½ o'clock prompt. Carpets will be sold at 11 o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

Continued success of the Great Spectacle, with its Magnificent Transformations, and Jarrett & Palmer's

GRAND VIENNOISE BALLET,

The Splendid Dances, Brilliant Tableaux, and Fine Cast again to-night.

GRAND MATINEE

On Saturday, at 2 O'clock.

UNDINE,

In all its resplendant beauty, will be presented. No alteration from the evening performances—the same G[illegible] and Ballets and Beautiful Dances, the same Magnificent Scenery and Delightful Music.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR MATINEE RESERVED SEATS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY Farewell Benefit, and Last Night but one of

MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

THREE PIECES—SONGS AND DANCES.

ALL HALLOW EVE or SNAP APPLE NIGHT

[illegible] O'Connor .... Mr. Barney Williams

[illegible] .... Mrs. Barney Williams

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

Our Jemima .... Mrs. Barney Williams

To conclude with

BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney O'Toole .... Mr. Barney Williams.

Saturday Afternoon, Williams Matinee.

Monday—Chicago's Old Favorite, JULIA DEAN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

Of the Sensational Drama, received by crowded houses with great applause.

This (Friday) evening, Dec. 13, at a ¼ before 8,

PALE JANET,

Or, The Murder at Red Marsh Farm.

Monday, NOBODY'S SON.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

Young Men's Association Lecture.

The distinguished African Explorer,

MONS. P. B. DuCHAILLU,

Will deliver a Lecture entitled

"THE GORILLA—Its Habits and Natural Affinity to Man,"

On MONDAY EVENING, December 16,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]

OLIVE LOGAN'S "SOMEBODY'S [illegible]" [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young man employed as a bookkeeper, [illegible] a neat and comfortable place at a reasonable rate, [illegible]. Address "L 8," Box 6[illegible].

BOARD—By a young lady, in a private family [illegible] North Division [illegible]

BOARD—For a gentleman and wife in a private family [illegible]

BOARD—For my wife, in a private family [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Park-av.—Pleasant room with good board. Also, two or three rooms to rent, for gentlemen only, at No. 13 Park-av. For particulars, call or address as above, or No. 54 Chamber of Commerce Building.

18 Fourth-av.—A nicely furnished front room, with stove, gas, closets, &c., to let, with board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen. Five blocks from Lake st. [illegible]

20 Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph-sts.—A private family can [illegible] accommodate one or two gentlemen [illegible] front room [illegible] board. Terms reasonable. House [illegible]

25 East Washington-st.—Three rooms, two furnished and one very elegant front room, unfurnished, with or without board.

31 Thirty-first-st.—A few regular boarders can be accommodated with rooms furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] day boarders, with the best of board, on reasonable terms.

45 Rush-st.—To rent, with board, a comfortable and well furnished room, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References required.

53 Third-av.—Two or three day boarders can be accommodated.

63 Michigan-av. (up stairs).—First-class day board; also two well-furnished double rooms and a few single rooms. [illegible]

79 State-st., opposite Opera House.—Three or four gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board. Accommodations for a few day boarders.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State.—Two or three single gentlemen can find good board and rooms in a private family, at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with good board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

91 Third-av.—Furnished rooms to rent with board. Also, a few table boarders wanted.

100 Adams-st., only a few minutes' walk from Court House—A well-furnished room, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

112 Adams-st.—Finely furnished rooms, single or in suites, with [illegible] and cold water in each, with first-class board. House furnished with all modern improvements. Everything complete and in good style.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with board. Reference required.

131 Michigan-av.—Two very pleasant furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

162 Michigan-av.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, and one for a single gentleman. Also, the same for two gentlemen who will room together. References required.

165½ West Harrison-st.—A nicely furnished front room, for gentleman and wife, with board.

174 West Washington-st.—A furnished or unfurnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

220 West Madison-st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a well-furnished room, together with board, at $7 per week.

246 Wabash-av.—Pleasant room, nicely furnished, with or without board, with use of bathroom, hot and cold water. Suitable for a gentleman or lady, or two gentlemen. Also, barn room for a horse and carriage.

276 West Randolph-st.—Two or three gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board. Location desirable in every respect. References required.

363 West Lake-st.—Boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board. References required. Address or apply as above.

364 Ohio-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms on first floor, in a private boarding house, suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single rooms for gentlemen; three or four can be accommodated [illegible].

371 West Lake st., in a private family—Two rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. References required.

707 Wabash-av.—A few gentlemen boarders wanted. Pleasant rooms and good board.

747 Wabash av.—A pleasant front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen who will room together.

888 State-st.—In a private family, with pleasant rooms and all modern conveniences. Also, a suite of rooms to let, with board in the house.

893 Michigan-av.—An elegant suite of unfurnished rooms, with board.

985 State-st.—Good board and pleasant rooms. Furniture new. Terms $[illegible].

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner Washington and Wells-st., one square west of the Court House—Two furnished rooms, but not furnished and three furnished rooms [illegible] wives. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted, $4 per week. Lodging, [illegible] per day, with as good board as can be had in the city.

WABASH-AV., north of Eldridge court—In a private family where there are few boarders, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen rooms for a moderate rate. Address P. O. Box 1185.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office—One gentleman desiring board, in a respectable family, [illegible] Address "G," P. O. Box 1320.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Three new two-story and basement houses, with all modern improvements, on west side of Sheldon-st., between Lake and Randolph [illegible] Apply at E. D. TAYLOR & SON'S, 36[illegible] South Market-st.

TO RENT—First-class house, 58 Park-av., one block from Union Park and Randolph-st. cars. Two years' lease will be given, if wanted. Inquire at 235 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house No. 370 West Monroe-st., between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The upper part of 657 West Lake-st., consisting of 6 rooms, with pantry and closets. The front rooms furnished, if desired.

TO RENT—Small house, near Union Park. Inquire at 378 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Brick house, No. 1315 Indiana-av., [illegible] rooms, with closets, gas and water. Good barn. Inquire of DOWNS & GILLICK, corner Calumet-av. and [illegible]-st.

TO RENT—Cottage, 20 North Sangamon-st., near the Milw. [illegible] cars, now building [illegible] 5 rooms; rent cheap. Apply at 232 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—House and barn on South Side. House contains 7 rooms and large basement; in first-class neighborhood. A good tenant [illegible] Inquire of M. B. CLANCY, 731 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—House No. 368 Ontario-st., containing 8 rooms, with furniture. Rent moderate. L. CLARK, Fullerton Block, Dearborn-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A nice house, in good order, of 9 rooms, pantry and closets, suitable for boarding, etc., at 222 Washington-st. Rent monthly, in advance.

TO RENT—A two story frame house, 8 rooms, between Randolph and Washington-sts., convenient distance from business, good locality, furnished or otherwise. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—New cottage, several blocks from Union Park, of 6 rooms, closets, basement and balcony, at $25 per month. Inquire at 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—For a meat market, No. 491 Cottage Grove-av. Has a suite of 5 rooms, over head, for a family, with bath room and large barn. [illegible] To a good tenant, who will establish a trade, the rent will be nominal. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage of 7 rooms, hydrant water, storage basement, &c., No. 315 Walnut-st., one block from lake cars. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Cheap, till first of May next, two-story house, No. 854 West Madison-st.; has 12 rooms, besides closets, pantry, &c.; gas, hydrant and cistern water, barn and large yard. House is in good condition, and will be rented very low till last of May, '68, tenant having the first privilege after that time at going rents. Possession given immediately. S. W. PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Corner of LaSalle and Division-sts., a good two-story house of 9 rooms, closets, pantry, water and sewer. Rent very low. Also, on South Robey-st., near street cars, a nice new two-story and basement house of ten rooms, with all modern improvements. Rent extremely low. C. B. HAGER, 117 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Cottage house of 5 rooms, 785 Fulton-st. Rent $20 per month. Apply to C. W. GRAVES, northeast corner of Clark and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—A first-class boarding house, No. 222 East Washington-st. And a part of the furniture for sale, if desired. For particulars call at the house.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., a new two story house, nine rooms, marble mantels, closets, water, &c., will be rented at a bargain. 92 Washington-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A large pleasant furnished or unfurnished room on the first floor of 919 Ontario-st., east of Clark, with the best of board. References given if required.

TO RENT—A nice front parlor suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen. Inquire at 41 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—[illegible] room, unfurnished, and two small furnished [illegible]. Also, one to rent, with board, at 100 [illegible]

TO RENT—A suite of pleasant rooms, and part of furniture for sale cheap, at 92 Washington-st. Apply at BENNETT'S Bathing House, corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A suite of front rooms, with or without board, at 189 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Furnished room in Berlin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 16.

TO RENT—Without Board—Furnished rooms, with gas, stoves, and attended to. Large parlor for two or four gentlemen; also, single rooms at 23 Michigan-av., or 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room at 98 South Green-st., for one or two gentlemen. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—Two front rooms—$8 per month—with small amount of furniture for sale, on West Side. For particulars, call at 63 West Madison-st., in basement.

TO RENT—Two large comfortable rooms, 190 Clark-st. Inquire at Room 15 in the same building.

TO RENT—Three pleasant unfurnished front rooms. Apply at 350 South Clark-st., corner of Jackson-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—[illegible] Harrison-st., corner Gold—5 rooms, Lake-st. [illegible] rooms and parlor, to gentlemen. [illegible] Desk rooms at $10, in [illegible] office. GOODWILLIE & CO., 1[illegible] Madison-st.

TO RENT—A very pleasant front sleeping room, furnished, suitable for gentlemen. Also single rooms without board. Apply at 228½ State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, in new building No. 66 Madison-st., corner of State. Apply at Room 21, in building.

TO RENT—One large furnished front room, with clothes closet, &c. Apply at No. 44 Monroe-st., near State.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 88 Michigan-av., 20x132, well lighted and very desirable for [illegible] trade. AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—On or before Jan. 1st, in a first-class neighborhood, a new store, with depth of [illegible], gas and water throughout. Inquire on the premises, 331 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—The one-half of the large double store—partly occupied as a wholesale flour store—situated at No. 254 and 256 South Water-st. Inquire on the premises [illegible] commission merchant.

TO RENT—The lofts of store Nos. 102 and 104 Michigan-av. These are the most desirable lofts in the city, and will be rented for a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, of WM. H. LOVE & CO.

TO RENT—Good barn with stalls for three horses, granary, hay loft, &c. Inquire at 131 [illegible]

TO RENT—An elegant [illegible] store and [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—A part of store [illegible] West Madison-st. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By J. Tripp, Agent, 308 Division-st., house and lot on Clybourne-av., price [illegible]; one corner house and lot on Sedgwick-st., price $3,[illegible]; house and lot on Wesson-st., price $1,[illegible]; and 30 lots in Lake View and Wesson-sts., price from $[illegible] to $1,200, small payment down, balance four years' credit.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two three-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, [illegible] on Monroe-st. near Wood, at a low price and on easy terms, or will exchange for unimproved property in this city or county.

FOR SALE—Several of those new cottages [illegible]. A nice, new house, containing hall, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, pantry and kitchen, with [illegible] and good cellar; together with a good lot, for $1,200 to $1,500—$100 to $200 down, and balance in monthly payments, or on [illegible] years' credit at 6 per cent per annum. JOSEPH TRIPP, Agent, corner Twenty-sixth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—A cottage, nearly completed, on the corner of Van Horn-st. Inquire on the premises, or at 347 Harwood-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a three-story brick house, of 10 rooms, modern improvements, [illegible], No. 381 Ontario-st., near Pine.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new two-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, [illegible], [illegible] West Monroe-st., between Wood and Lincoln. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—House and lot on North Franklin-st., corner lot [illegible], 160 feet deep; cottage house, with parlor, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, [illegible] [illegible] in basement [illegible] all the modern improvements. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with 20 evergreens and other shrubbery. A beautiful residence. Price [illegible]. Will sell furniture, if desired. $2,500 cash, balance in five years. For particulars, inquire on the premises, 397 Franklin-st., or 94 Dearborn-st. PHILPOT & PICKET.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if bought immediately—Cottage house No. 93 Hoyne-st., between Madison and Monroe. Has 7 rooms, hydrant water and gas. Lot 25 x 125 feet. Lot fenced, if desired, by 126 feet deep, east front. Will be sold alone, or with the house. S. W. PACKARD, 157 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 48 Ann-st., West Division, $6,000—two-story frame, hot and cold water, &c. (No. 87.) J. A. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On South Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson, a nice, new two-story frame house, with brick basement, lot 25x125 feet, and modern improvements. (No. 91.) J. A. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new, neat frame cottage house of 6 rooms, and lot 50 feet front, on Hammond-st., within one block of the North Chicago cars, near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By S. W. Osgood, 12 Methodist Church Block, house and lot on Davis-st., between Lake and Fulton, for $2,500, on easy terms; house and two lots on Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-first, for $2,500, on time, or will rent both. Also, a large list of other property, in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, 107 Monroe-st.

Two New Brick Houses and 50 feet lot, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. A splendid investment; [illegible] price.

Three or four two-story and basement frame houses, on Wabash-av. Low price.

Two-story frame house and lot, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

First-class new brick house, on West Monroe-st. At a sacrifice, and small cash payment.

Three splendid houses on Pine-st., Pullman-st. Finished in a superior style; furnace and cooking range, and barns.

FOR SALE—Desirable cottages with lots, and on leased ground. Some can be removed. Cheap, on very easy terms. GOODWILLIE & CO., 180 Madison-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—30 acres on Halsted-st., north of Thirty-first-st.

[illegible] fronting on Wentworth-av., south of and [illegible] Thirty-first-st. At the price asked this is the cheapest South Side property now in market.

One acre on State-st., south of Waubansia-av.

[illegible] on State-st., south of Wabash-av., east of the car works.

[illegible] on State, north of Twenty-second-st.

[illegible] on State, north of Sixteenth-st.

[illegible] on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-second-st., [illegible] front, at a bargain.

[illegible] on Prairie-av., north of Douglas-place.

[illegible] on Calumet-av., bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., east front.

New two-story brick house on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.

New cottage house and lot on Jackson-st., near Morgan-st. Price $4,500.

House and barn, with large lot, 60x125, on [illegible]-st., near Reuben, at a bargain.

A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on West Madison-st., 25x[illegible] feet west of Leavitt-st., fronts south. Only $25 per foot, if taken at once. Is selling much below its value. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Jos. Tripp, Agent, 308 Division-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—50 feet on [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 feet running from Meagher-st. to Catherine, near Canal. A valuable site for business on the river and the [illegible] of the great railroads. Apply to H. A. WHITE, 20 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A very choice building lot, enclosed with a good fence, on Warren-av., corner of [illegible]-st., east front, [illegible] low. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A lot on Michigan-av., between Washington and Madison-sts. Terms [illegible]. Inquire at S. PLATT'S, 77 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—145 feet fronting Union Park, on the Park with improvements now being made [illegible] the property in the West Division. $18,000. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—26 feet 4 inches on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts., at a great bargain. East front. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—25x188 to 40-foot alley, on Adams-st., between Centre-av. and Aberdeen-st. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st., 50 feet front, full depth. One of the most desirable residence lots on the avenue. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Four lots, corner Sixteenth and LaSalle-sts., at a great bargain, for four days only. Price $800 each. Apply at 135, Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres in Sec. 23, 39, 14, west of the Chicago University, is offered for a few days at a great bargain. Larmon Block, Room 7. [illegible]

FOR SALE—8 lots on Washington and Warren-sts., west of the limits, at a great bargain, if sold together—$[illegible] for cash. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Parties looking at particular [illegible] tracts in the city, with a view to purchase, and who are unacquainted with the owners, may be materially assisted in their wishes, by calling on GEORGE & WILLIAMS, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] South Clark-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—One-half or the whole interest in the well-known Club Rooms and Restaurant at 155 Dearborn-st., with valuable lease and fixtures, for sale. Must be effected at once, owing to continued ill health. Apply to DAVID RUNNION, 155 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Grist mill, three run of stone, good water power, 100 miles from Chicago. Terms easy. Price $7,000. Address J. TIMOTHY KELLOGG, McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—For real estate or city property, one of the finest exhibitions of tableaux paintings ever executed in the country, consisting of fifty sectional paintings, covering upwards of fifteen thousand feet of canvas, all new, and in perfect condition. Parties desirous of examining them with the view of purchasing, will please call at Room No. 14 Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A well-established grocery doing a good business, with fixtures and good stock of goods, with horse and wagon, &c. A good chance for an energetic man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address or call at 289 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Circular saw mill, either one-half or the whole interest, located well, in Boone Co., Iowa. Plenty of timber, and sales for more lumber than can be supplied. It is now doing a thriving business. A good investment if taken soon. Price $[illegible]. Capable of cutting 5,000 feet per day. For further particulars write to W. H. ALBAN & BRO., Bridgeport, Boone Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—One of the best paying book, stationery, notion and newspaper stands in the city. Wish to sell immediately, so as to give the purchaser the benefit of the holiday trade. This is a chance in a thousand. Address "SELLER," Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a retail grocery store, situated in one of the best localities in the city, and now doing a large and paying business. The proprietor, being about to change his business, will sell to a good party on reasonable terms. Address "P T," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,000—Interest in a good paying stationery or music house, by a young man with cash capital of several thousand dollars, and good credit East; or would loan employer the above amount on good security and reasonable salary. Address "A B C," 66 Clark-st.

WANTED—To sell, or will be exchanged, city store [illegible] one of the best locations in the city. Stock and fixtures amounting to about $15,000. Address P. O. Box 1293, Chicago, Ill., giving real name and stating when and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—One of the best flouring mills within 100 miles of Chicago. Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, address C. T. LEE, Real Estate Agent, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—Store and dwelling, barn and woodsheds, at 235 South Halsted-st., corner of Tyler. Also, stock of groceries, if desired, at invoice.

FOR SALE—Drug store, sale room and lot, stock complete and in good order, building new, no opposition, sales good. Good chance for a physician. For particulars, address "J M," Drawer G, Manito, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store—The building, stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery, near Union Park. Established over two years, and never changed hands. Capital required, about $7,500. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 672 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—My shops, in Galesburg, Ill., containing engine, planers, lathes, saws, boring machines, forge, tools, &c. All new, and in good condition. Address JOHN McFARLAND, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—The best Bargain in the City—Seven years' lease of new buildings, [illegible], containing three stores, public [illegible], offices; a first-rate location for meat market and grocery, [illegible] [illegible] ADAMS & EVANS, northwest corner Madison [illegible]

FOR SALE—The whole or one-half interest in one of the best vegetable and poultry stands in the city. But small capital required. Apply to or address M. SMITH, National Hotel, corner Washington and Wells-sts.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—2 jewelry stores, 2 boot and shoe stores, 2 grocery stores, 1 cigar store and 100 other business chances. At RICE & CO.'S Store Agency, 155 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—Store, and fixtures for sale. Good location. No. 61 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or to Exchange—For city or other desirable property, a first-class hotel, furnished, containing thirty rooms, handsomely [illegible], with all modern improvements, convenient and complete in all its departments. Location—South Side, and convenient to business. Satisfactory reasons given. For particulars, address "A B," 40 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The restaurant 117 South Clark-st., a splendid stand, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 1993, "J. T. P."

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Tuesday, an open face gold watch, on Dearborn-st., north of Post Office, [illegible] A reward will be paid on its return to Tribune office.

LOST—Missed, between 8 and 9 o'clock, [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

FOUND—[illegible]

TAKEN UP—Left, at the Stable 691 [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Twenty active business men to sell Tripp's Corn Broadcast Seed Sowers. Also, Territorial Rights in different parts of the United States. None need apply unless the best of references can be given. Address F. G. & F. A. FLOYD, Inventors and Patentees, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—Life insurance solicitor. A leading company will make liberal and advantageous arrangements with a few experienced and energetic solicitors, to whom special inducements will be offered to travel in this State and in the Northwest wanted. Address, stating present business and full particulars, P. O. Box 1659 Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser for new and beautiful work of art, to be sold only by subscription. Apply at 128 South Clark-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—Two or three good canvassers having energy and experience. A good salary paid. Apply any day this week, between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., at 165 Madison-st., Room 36.

WANTED—A young man of experience, as salesman in hosiery and notion department. Inquire at 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—A man of pleasing address, having a thorough knowledge of the Chicago wholesale trade. Address, with reference, "W D S," Tribune office.

WANTED—Minstrels—2d end man, 1 first, 1 second, 1 bass violin, (all singers), and a good [illegible] man. Address, with price, business and salary, to "MANAGER," P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A man to write letters, collect bills, classify accounts, do general office work, at 162 Madison-st., Room 18. $25 capital required. Permanent business.

WANTED—A good salesman, one who can speak Norwegian preferred, in the dry goods store 98 North Clark-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A good cabinet-maker for all kinds of work, to whom constant employment will be given. None not steady men need apply. Address YEOMAN, 84 CO., P. O. Box 270, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—To go into the country, a first-class carriage ironer, and none other. Apply at the Offices of BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 179 Lake-st., between 1 and 2 p. m., this day.

WANTED—A good horse-shoer. Apply at 84 North Franklin-st., corner Indiana.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A nurse girl, at 325 Michigan-av., 16 or 18 years old.

WANTED—Wet nurse for child 3 months old. Address, immediately, "MASON," Tribune office.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Must be healthy and give good references. Apply at any time this day, at 137 Cass-st., North Side.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—An American or German girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 829 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A woman fully capable to do general housework for a family of two or three persons. One with a small child not objectionable. Address "E A," Tribune office.

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl, to do housework in a small family. Inquire at 536 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A girl that can cook, wash and iron, in a small family. Apply at corner of Reuben and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 351 Huron-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A young girl to help do general housework with the family, at 95 South Green-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A good girl, immediately. One who understands housework. Apply at No. 26 Willard-place, between Washington and Randolph-sts., on West Side.

WANTED—A nurse girl, at 444 Wabash-av. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 174 Michigan-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A good girl, willing to do general housework in a small private family. Apply from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at SCOTT, HOUSE & CO.'S, 160 and 162 Randolph-st.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, [illegible], conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, [illegible], bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 188 Randolph-st., Room 11. Applicants inclose 50 cents for particulars.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Parties having money to loan can now obtain 10 per cent interest on long time, secured by bond and mortgage in real estate worth double amount loaned. W. J. SHUFELDT, 116½ LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$15 per day warranted. Expenses paid. Circulars free. J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

WANTED—A competent druggist to purchase an interest in a wholesale drug house in Kansas City, Mo. Good references required, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "D N M," No. 4 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—An Agent—One in every town, as an active business man to take the Agency for the sale of Pearson & Harmon's Rubber Mouldings and Weather Strips, applied to the sides, top, bottom, and centre of Doors and Windows. The sale is very large, beyond anything ever offered before to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for circular. A good responsible man applying secures a valuable business. Terms for the mouldings cash. PEARSON & HARMON, 151 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Lady correspondents. Address ALEX M. FLEMING, Toledo, Iowa.

WANTED—Any person having a medium-sized alcohol still for sale, will find a purchaser by addressing "X," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy a good office desk and counters. Apply at 114 Randolph-st.

WANTED—By a gentleman now selling goods for a New York house, an engagement with a good dry goods or fancy goods and notions house in the city. New York and Chicago reference given. Address D. C. SHERWOOD, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 experienced lady canvassers of good address, to canvass in this city for Professor Pinkos's French Preventive Lotion, an article needed by every lady. Apply at No. 4 Bertin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—Gentlemen if you have goods of any description you wish converted into cash, address, stating location, to Box 1418.

WANTED—By a responsible young man, going South to spend the winter, some reliable agency adapted to the Southern States. Address C. H. WILLARD, Tribune office.

WANTED—Night Scavenger—If you want to have your privy vaults cleaned at $6 per load, call on CHAS. KUNZ, P. O. Box 849.

WANTED—A loan of $2,000 for 3 or 5 years, at 10 per cent, for which $[illegible] worth of real estate will be given as security. Please address "W E," [illegible] Washington-st., stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A few smart men, to sell one of the latest curiosities. No weight only one pound. Enclose 35 cents and red stamp for sample. Address Miss LAURA LAWRENCE, P. O. Box 443, Chelsea, Mass.

WANTED—Goods to sell on commission, in Springfield and vicinity, for some first-class houses in Chicago. A large grocery house will be made a specialty. The applicant can secure a good trade for some large, liberal houses. The undersigned can speak fluently and correspond in the English, French and German languages. He would also accept a position in a large house, where some business qualities and application to business would secure him advancement and a liberal salary. Satisfactory references can be given. Address A. KUNZ, care of A. Janveux, P. O. Box 1207, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A man that has got $100 or $200 to put into a business that will pay, to address "SUCCESS," Tribune office.

WANTED—A gold watch or other personal property, in exchange for a good business horse. Call at Room 4, No. 153 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Will any [illegible] commission man in this city take an active, intelligent boy 15 years of age, into his office, and give him a home for his services? Address "P L," Tribune office.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a two-story frame dwelling on a leased lot, in some good locality, worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By January 1st, a house of about six rooms, on South Side, vicinity of Cottage Grove preferred. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., "J S M," P. O. Box 6068.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms, for gentleman and wife, suitable for housekeeping, located on South Side, east of State-st. Terms moderate. No objection to being partly furnished. Address, stating terms, "K B T," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—One room, or parlor and bedroom, for occasional occupancy, by two gentlemen who live out of town. Accommodations must be good. Address "ROOMS," Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Patent—Composition pavement, impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold. Will sell for cash, or exchange for improved real estate in Chicago. Agents wanted. Apply to E. O. SHEPPARD, 2 Bowling Green, New York City. P. O. Box 4083.

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers and Distillers—A large lot of cooperage stock for all kinds of tight work, at JONES & CHAPIN'S Yard, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A Propeller—Carries 150 m lumber on 8 feet of water; class A 2; 3 years old. Apply to KELLEY & MORRIS, Room 9 Dole's Building. Also, for sale, several lumber and grain vessels.

FOR SALE—At No. 103 Dearborn-st., basement, peanuts, pecans, hickory nuts and chestnuts. Can fill orders from country and city grocers. D. GOODRICH.

FOR SALE—State and county rights in two new and valuable patents. Inquire of or address WELCH & CO., Room A, 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Presents for the Holidays—I have on hand a quantity of fine steel engravings of George Washington and Andrew Jackson, either of which will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of [illegible], or both of them for 50 cents. Address "WASHINGTON," P. O. Box 517, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One large double and one single standing desk, two library tables; large pine table ten feet long, six light and ordinary chairs, &c. Apply at Room 28, Crosby Opera House.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies, single, express and delivery wagons, at No. 50 West Monroe-st. BOHANON & PURINGTON.

FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for good city property, a fine family horse (young and [illegible]), [illegible] buggy and harness. Address P. O. Box 1293, giving name and address, [illegible] when and where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A second-hand top buggy, in good order, lately painted. Apply at No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—To buy a good sound chestnut [illegible] horse, to match about 1,100 [illegible]. Inquire at GOODWILLIE, South Park Planing [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a wagon and [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Wagon—Only $65 [illegible]

Pianos

WANTED—[illegible]

FOR SALE—New and second-hand [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young [illegible] [illegible] first-class [illegible] engagement before the first of January. [illegible] much of an object. Address [illegible] "B G T" Box 1612.

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible] recently arrived from [illegible] thoroughly understands bookkeeping, [illegible] [illegible] accountant, bookkeeper or [illegible] or mercantile [illegible] good testimonials. Address "C [illegible]"

SITUATION—Wanted—$1,000 [illegible] by a young man, a fair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is some good established house [illegible] ployer the above amount, [illegible] entire satisfaction to both parties. [illegible] [illegible] S. CONNER, Box A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] coachman in that capacity [illegible] rence. Apply to W. P. [illegible] Manufactory, corner of State and [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In the [illegible] business by a German of [illegible] in Europe. Best of reference given. Address "R C," Tribune [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] a private family. Can be [illegible] also can a stationary engine. Apply [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible] salesman, in some good [illegible] becoming a partner, provided [illegible] Address "G R," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—$100 will [illegible] to a person who will procure [illegible] permanent situation as coachman [illegible] or take care of horses. Address [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two [illegible] in a hotel or boarding house. [illegible] references. Prefer to work together [illegible] [illegible] at 128 North Desplaines-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] from New England, who is willing [illegible] almost anything, has some knowledge of [illegible] is a good penman and [illegible] Address "W," care A. B. MEAD, [illegible] 94 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a [illegible] by a young married man [illegible] take care of horses, and [illegible] useful. Wages no object. [illegible] [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] assistant bookkeeper, or [illegible] Inquire at C. E. HEARTT & [illegible] Water-st.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] girl from the East, to do general house [illegible] small family. References given. [illegible] days, "JULIA," 53 Market-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible] American lady of education, desires [illegible] respectable family, where her [illegible] pleasant home is more desired [illegible] [illegible] ing for board. [illegible] Singers' Sewing Machine [illegible] Please address for three days "B F [illegible]" Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] English woman, a situation [illegible] [illegible] best of reference. [illegible] at Mrs. BATES', 171 Washington-[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] cook and second girl, in a respectable [illegible] family. The best of references given. [illegible] objection to take separate places [illegible] Apply at the northwest corner of [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two [illegible] girls, as nurse [illegible] Apply at Mrs. D. PRATT'S Intelligence [illegible] South Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new [illegible] steel engraving, "ROCK [illegible] SHORE," illustrating Life's Journey from [illegible] to Old Age. One of the finest works [illegible] has met with unbounded favor every [illegible] agents will find it one of the best [illegible] sold only by subscription. Send for [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 162 Washington-[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's [illegible] DELIBLE PENCIL, for marking linen [illegible] sent on receipt of 50 cents, 67 LaSalle-[illegible] DON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—$15 to $25 [illegible] White Wire Clothes-Lines. [illegible] Y. [illegible]

AGENTS—[illegible]

AGENTS—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil. [illegible] for circulars and terms. [illegible] VANT, Sole Western Agent, 14 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Great [illegible] price. The best inducements to [illegible] popular prints, [illegible] and pictures, [illegible] and 8. Send for [illegible] GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 134 [illegible] The finest selection is in the city. [illegible] circular.

AGENTS—Wanted—Extraordinary [illegible] Charts. $[illegible] per [illegible] Lithographs and photo [illegible] cheap. Desire to close out [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per [illegible] on $5 to $15 capital, which risk or [illegible] at home or travelling in an honorable [illegible] pleasant business, [illegible] [illegible] green, teachers, farmers, &c. Staple [illegible] [illegible] and sure; no experience necessary [illegible] [illegible] will try it. [illegible] [illegible] E. W. CHAPPELL, Lombard Block, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 [illegible] Permanent employment. Crowell's [illegible] SCISSOR SHARPENER. Sample sent [illegible] ceipt of 50 cts. C. W. CROWELL & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—If [illegible] ment for the winter, [illegible] you are selling Maps, Pictures or [illegible] everything of the kind in better [illegible] [illegible] SAMMONS, WHITE & [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] THE SECRET SERVICE. By [illegible] ter. The astounding revelations and [illegible] disclosures made in this work are creating [illegible] intense desire in the minds of the people [illegible] its official character and ready sale, [illegible] an increased commission, make it the [illegible] public book ever published. Send for [illegible] our terms, and why it sells faster and [illegible] any other book. Address [illegible] BROS & CO., P. O. Box 573 Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Christmas [illegible] teen Steel Portraits of Prominent [illegible] pages of the most interesting [illegible] [illegible] engraved by Sartain, & Ritchie, [illegible] riet Beecher Stowe, Rev. H. W. Bellows, [illegible] Rev. Dr. L. P. Brockett and others [illegible] WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR, handsomely [illegible] colored cloth and Turkey morocco, [illegible] half the price usually charged for [illegible] volume. Apply to ZIEGLER [illegible] CO., Publishers, Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to [illegible] year. An agent is wanted in every town [illegible] Union to make and sell an article of [illegible] in every family. It is entirely new [illegible] permanent as flour. Address LOUIS [illegible] Middletown, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the [illegible] out—AMERICAN WHISTLING [illegible] one wants them. Sample sent on receipt of [illegible] E. B. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] COATS, and How They Lived, Fought [illegible] the Union; with Scenes and Incidents of the [illegible] Rebellion. It contains over 150 fine engravings [illegible] pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest [illegible] lished. Price only $2.50 per copy [illegible] CAUTION.—Some of our agents have [illegible] tage of the great popularity and [illegible] work, to raise the price to $3 and $3.50 [illegible] public are hereby notified that they [illegible] charge more than $2.50. Send for [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., Box 571 Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—First-class [illegible] LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF [illegible] WAR, containing over 2,000 Illustrations [illegible] work.

"It is the first conscientiously written [illegible] the war."—N. Y. Herald.

"It is distinct from all others, and very [illegible]"—N. Y. Tribune.

"Its preparation has cost a world of [illegible]"—Chicago Journal.

"It will be regarded as a text book [illegible]"

Agents are doing remarkably well with [illegible] for terms, CLARKE & CO., 80 and [illegible] [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the [illegible] selling book of the day. 50,000 sold in [illegible] WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER [illegible] price $2. Send for our terms. CLARKE & CO., 80 and 82 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—A few more [illegible] find employment selling our "Children's [illegible] of Pictures and Stories." The best holiday [illegible] lished. Ladies report very large [illegible] dress W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 39 [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible] LETTER A SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Under Feed and Intermittent [illegible] Price $35 to $50. NEW TERMS [illegible] [illegible], without charge, for circulars [illegible] KINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Room No. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. [illegible] great work, "THE AMERICAN F[illegible] HORSE BOOK." In English and German. [illegible] has already attained a NATIONAL REPUTATION [illegible] people are only waiting the opportunity [illegible] ery. [illegible] Exclusive territory given [illegible] Send and full particulars. [illegible] MAN & CO., 2 Custom House place, Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable paying business, with from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. References given and required. Address [illegible] wee A. STUART, [illegible] House office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable fruit market. Any one acquainted with the business, with good references and [illegible] cash [illegible] a good opportunity for holiday trade, by [illegible] ately to J. E. BRAYNARD & CO., [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well-established wholesale tobacco business, [illegible] from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Address, [illegible] "TOBACCO," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established business, paying from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Amount required, $[illegible]. Call at 108 [illegible] Room 14, or address P. O. Box 108[illegible].

Personal.

PERSONAL—All fair ones who [illegible] like self, are green students of [illegible] [illegible] France, and desire to correspond by [illegible] [illegible] acquaintance, [illegible] in French, "ALPHA," Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL—A young widow wishes to make the acquaintance of [illegible] gentleman. Please address "R E," Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A young man of good [illegible] ing, wishes to correspond with some [illegible] between the ages of 18 and 25 years. [illegible] their results. Address JOHN G. [illegible]

PERSONAL—Two cousins aged 18 [illegible] wish a few young lady correspondents, [illegible] and mutual improvement. Photos exchanged. Address PAUL or FRANK CLIFFORD, Box [illegible] [illegible] City, Ill.

PERSONAL—Two young men on a [illegible] [illegible] would like to correspond with some [illegible] ladies who are socially inclined [illegible] [illegible] "CHARLES M," Box 491, Chicago.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' portable [illegible] of all sizes, from 4 to 35-horse power. [illegible] Syracuse Co.'s stationary [illegible] also have on hand a large stock of [illegible] [illegible] pumps, upright drills, bolt cutters, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] steam pumps, rotary pumps, [illegible] shingle mills, woodworking machinery, [illegible] [illegible] machines, leather and rubber belting, [illegible] [illegible], &c., which we will sell at the [illegible] C. L. [illegible] & CO., 19 and 21 [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 second-hand [illegible] portable engines, [illegible] [illegible] any new and second-hand [illegible] machinery and supplies. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—4, 8, 10 and 12-horse [illegible] [illegible] H. HARRIS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. H. Smith's [illegible] [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

TO RENT—At Hinsdale, [illegible]